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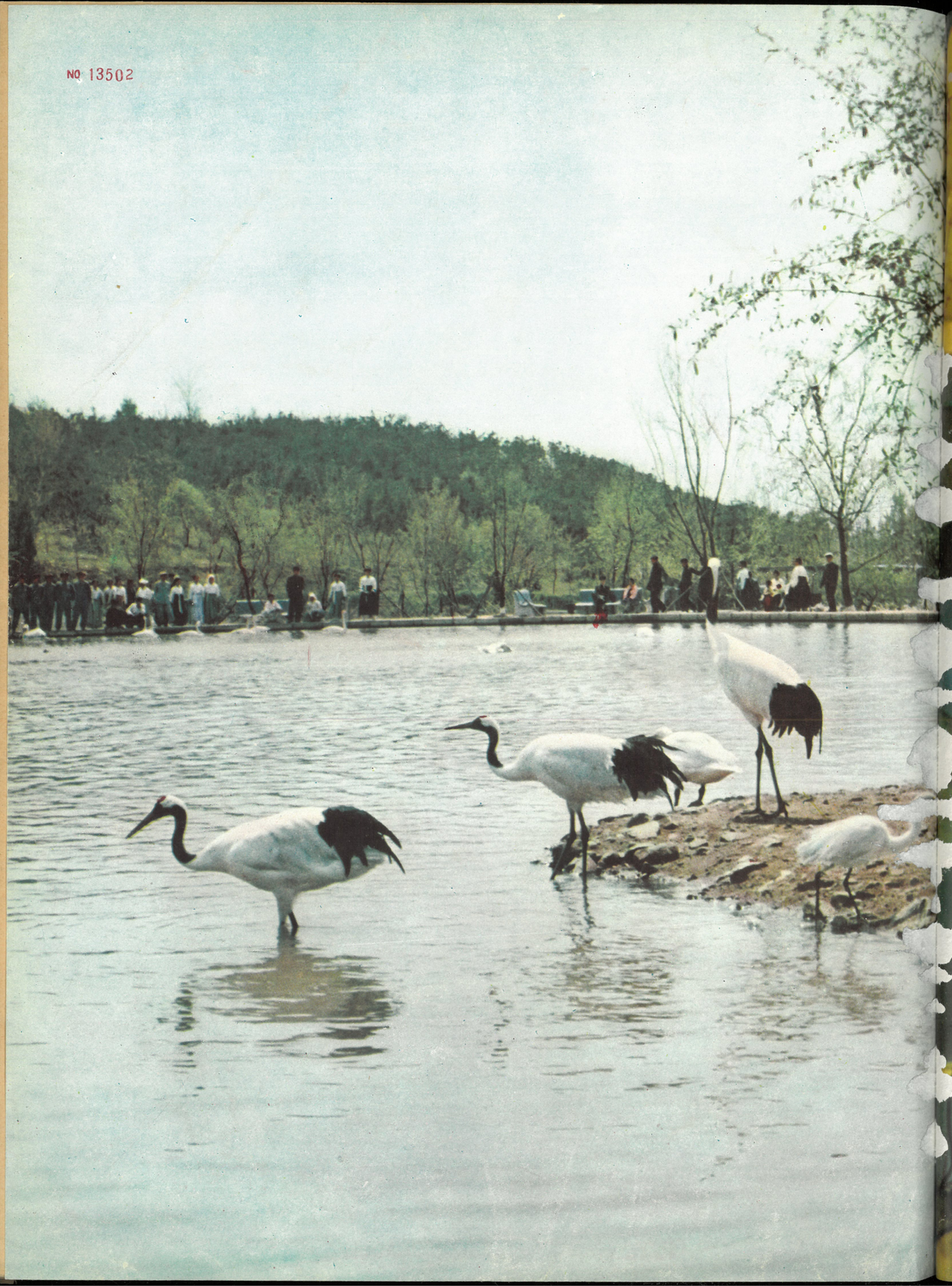

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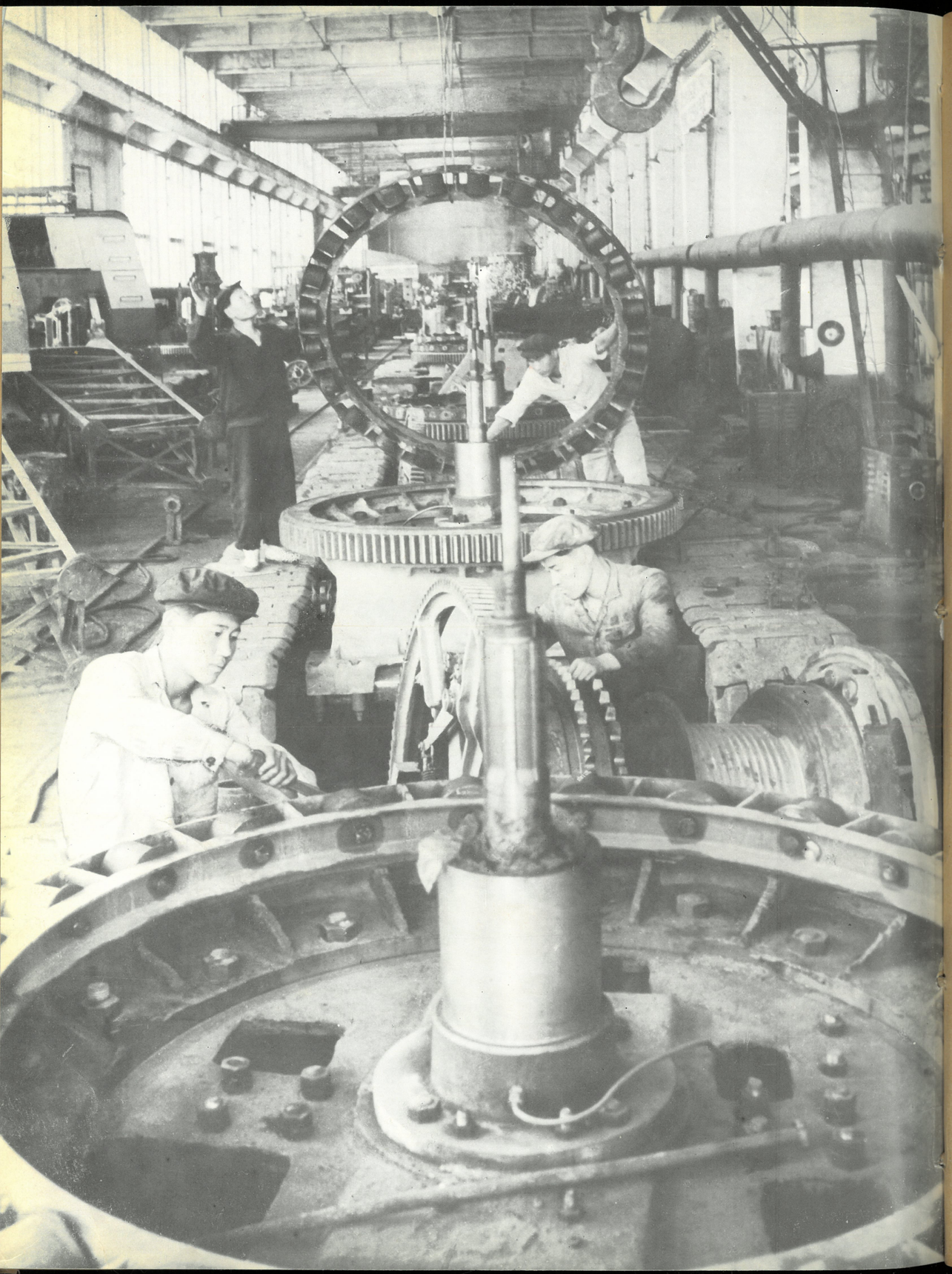

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Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

SPEECH BY PREMIER KIM IL SUNG

At the Banquet Given in Honour of the Delegates to the Asian Economic Seminar

June 23, 1964

Messrs. delegates to the Asian Economic Seminar,
Dear friends,

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people I take this opportunity of heartily welcoming the delegates who came to our country from various countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania. I am very much gratified by, and warmly congratulate you on, the great success attained by the recent Asian Economic Seminar thanks to the sincere, joint efforts made by all the delegates.

The recent Asian Economic Seminar was an important international conference contributing to the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle—the common cause of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

At the meeting attended by the delegates of 34 countries, opinions and experiences were exchanged on a series of questions concerning the development of economies of Asian and African countries and an excellent declaration and resolutions were adopted with the unanimous approval of all the delegates. Such exchange of views and experiences by the delegates of many countries around one table is greatly conducive to promoting mutual understanding and strengthening unity, and offers an occasion to inspire and encourage each other and learn a great deal from each other.

The Asian Economic Seminar clearly demonstrated that in order to consolidate political independence and make riddance of backwardness and poverty, the liberated nations should as a necessity build an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance, while persisting in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new. We fully approve of this.

The line of self-reliance and building an independent national economy is a correct one, which reflects the lofty aspiration of the people toward liquidating all forms of oppression and subordination and achieving complete national liberation, independence and prosperity. This line is being translated into practical reality in a number of countries, and will triumph in the long run in all Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The recent conference has also clearly shown that the unity and co-operation between the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries constitute an important guarantee for shattering imperialist aggression, consolidating political independence of the countries in these regions and accelerating their economic and cultural development, and contributed greatly to the strengthening of unity and co-operation. This is one of the outstanding results registered at the conference.

The unity and co-operation between the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries are the unity and co-operation between the peoples oppressed by imperialism and colonialism, the unity and co-operation forged in the sacred struggle against U.S.-led imperialist aggression and for national independence and prosperity. We fully understand each other's situation and sympathize with each other, and we can closely co-operate with each other on the principles of genuine equality and mutual benefit. Our unity and co-operation go a long way towards strengthening unity of the progressive mankind of the world and towards their common cause.

All the oppressed nations should unite firmly under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle, and should encourage and support each other. Political, economic and cultural relations and mutual assistance should be steadily expanded and developed among the liberated nations. If we all make joint efforts, such unity and co-operation will further strengthen with each passing day and display ever greater might.

We are convinced together with you that the ideas clarified at the recent meeting will evoke sympathy and support of the broad peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world, and inspire and encourage them in their struggle.

Dear foreign friends,

You are delegates to the Asian Economic Seminar and at the same time honoured guests to our people.

It is a great pleasure and inspiration to our people that the recent Economic Seminar has been convened in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, and delegates of many countries have come to visit our country on this occasion. Especially, you have highly appraised the achievements registered by our people in the building of a new life and expressed active support to their struggle. Such support and encouragement are very precious for us, and for this we express deep gratitude to you.

Our people receive you as their close friends. During your stay in our country you will be accorded a warm welcome by our people wherever you may go. This is an expression of the friendship and solidarity our people cherish towards the people who are fighting for national independence, against imperialism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people always extend active encouragement and support to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and have been making consistent efforts to strengthen militant solidarity with them.

Today, the friendship and unity between the people of our country and the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries are being further strengthened, and the economic and cultural co-operation between our country and the countries of these regions is being further developed. We are very pleased with this and will endeavour to continue to further strengthen and develop these relations of unity and co-operation.

Imperialism and colonialism will inevitably go to complete ruin under the impact of the struggle of the united people, and all the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America will eventually see the day when they achieve independence and prosperity.

I pay respects to you who are devoting yourselves to the great struggle of the peoples, and wish you from the bottom of my heart greater successes in your sublime tasks.

Allow me to propose a toast to the unity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, to the unity of the progressive peoples of the whole world, to the victory of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries in their anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle, to the complete political and economic independence and prosperity of the newly-independent nations, to world peace, to the good health of our honourable guests, the delegates from many countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania, and to the good health of all our friends gathered here!

CONGRATULATORY SPEECH OF CHOI YONG KUN

President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, D.P.R.K., at the Asian Economic Seminar

June 16, 1964

Esteemed delegates,
Dear friends,

The current Asian Economic Seminar has been called reflecting the lofty aspiration of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for cementing their solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, building independent national economies, and developing the relations of economic co-operation among nations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. We take great pleasure in having the international meeting of such weighty significance held in our capital, Pyongyang.

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I heartily welcome the delegates who have come to attend the meeting from many countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania, and convey to you the warm greetings from our people. And I sincerely hope that the current meeting will fully conduct discussions on all questions and attain great results.

Today in Asia, Africa and Latin America, all the oppressed nations have come out in the struggle for freedom and independence and the national-liberation revolution is winning great victory.

The day is gone when the imperialists could lord it over these areas, oppress and plunder the peoples at will. The chains of colonial slavery are being broken asunder everywhere at the powerful blows dealt by the national-liberation movement, and the accursed imperialist colonial system, which brought so much misfortunes and sufferings on the hundreds of millions of people, is crumbling irretrievably.

Since World War II the peoples of more than fifty Asian, African and Latin American countries have already won national independence, extricating themselves from the oppression of imperialism. Those peoples that have yet to free themselves from the colonial yoke are waging a heroic struggle against the foreign imperialist aggressive forces.

The peoples of South Vietnam, Laos, Angola, Mozambique and other colonial and dependent countries are fighting for freedom and independence, taking arms in their hands, and the flames of national-liberation struggle are flaring up ever more fiercely all over Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Korean people who were once subjected to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism for a long time and half of whose land is now under the U.S. imperialist occupation, are always standing firmly on the side of the oppressed nations. Our people extend active support and encouragement to the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries who are fighting for freedom and independence, against the imperialist oppression and plunder, and rejoice over, as over their own, all the successes won by them in the liberation struggle.

Today the imperialists are resorting to every desperate means to retain or restore their crumbling colonial system.

The U.S.-led imperialists are machinating to strangle the national-liberation struggle and to put again the noose of neo-colonialism around the neck of the newly independent peoples. The U.S. imperialists are outrageously interfering in the internal affairs of many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and are even waging criminal aggressive wars against the peoples who have risen in the liberation struggle.

The imperialists' economic domination and subjugation of developing countries are the main feature of neo-colonialism. Through a huge amount of capital export and various colonial concessions the imperialists have seized the major economic life lines in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Thus, the imperialist monopoly capital continues to plunder the rich resources of these countries and ruthlessly exploits their peoples.

The present situation demands the peoples of

Asia, Africa and Latin America to continue to fight resolutely against imperialism and old and new colonialism and especially concentrate their attack on U.S. imperialism, the bulwark of present-day colonialism.

Colonialism of all forms must be swept away once and for all from the surface of the globe and all the oppressed and maltreated nations must build up their independent countries and achieve social progress and national prosperity.

A broad avenue to national regeneration has been opened up before the peoples of these countries which have freed themselves from the imperialist oppression and attained political independence. Political independence, however, does not mean the completion of the anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution. We consider that to consolidate national independence and achieve the prosperity of the country, the people must keep up a resolute struggle against the aggressive machinations of the old and new colonialists, and in the economic field, too, they must take the road of independent development, casting off the yoke of imperialism.

Economic independence is the material basis for political independence. Without an independent economy no nation can achieve genuine independence. Only those countries which have independent national economies can proceed to the international arena as full-fledged independent states enjoying equal rights with other countries of the world, big and small, and establish relations of co-operation with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Independent national economy is the foundation for the development of the country and the prosperity of the nation. Without the foundations for an independent national economy, it is impossible to build a rich, powerful independent state, develop sciences, technology and culture, and improve the living of the people. Historical experience shows that every nation without exception can enjoy all the benefits of modern civilization only when it builds modern industry and develops rural economy, sciences and technology.

The building of an independent national economy in the Asian, African and Latin American countries is a problem of historical significance not only for the complete independence and prosperity of these countries but also for the progress of all humanity. Through their heroic liberation struggle, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have emerged as a great revolutionary force of our age and are making an outstanding contribution to the common cause of the world peoples for peace and social progress against imperialism. When all the countries in these vast areas making up two-thirds of the world population and having inexhaustible resources liquidate once and for all the imperialist domination and the centuries-old backwardness resulting therefrom and are turned into modern industrial states with a solid independent economic foundation, a new great turn will be brought about in the development of the economy and culture of the world. We are living in the era of such a great change.

Therefore, all the oppressed nations striving for national liberation and prosperity and aspiring after the progress of mankind must fight, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism, the banner of political and economic independence, and all the progressive peoples of the world must support and encourage the sacred struggle of the oppressed nations.

The people can win freedom and happiness only through their own struggle. Many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been able to win political independence because they waged an arduous anti-imperialist liberation struggle, enlisting support and encouragement from progressive humanity. They can register success also in the struggle for consolidating the political independence they have won and building an independent national economy only when they rely mainly on their nation's own strength.

Self-reliance—this is the solely correct and most reliable way for political and economic independence and for national prosperity.

Today the imperialists are prattling that without their "aid" the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America cannot get rid of backwardness and poverty. This is a sheer lie and deception. Quite on the contrary, owing to the imperialists' domination and plunder perpetrated under the name of "aid," the countries in these areas are still in an underdeveloped state despite their rich human and material resources.

The imperialists' "aid" is nothing but a tool for subordinating and plundering underdeveloped countries economically and, furthermore, for establishing political domination over them. This is clearly proved by the situation in South Korea, South Vietnam and all other countries "aided" by the imperialists.

The political and economic aggression of the imperialists committed under the cloak of "aid" must be resolutely rejected and an independent national economy must be built by mobilizing mainly the strength of one's own people and the resources of one's own country on the principle of self-reliance.

When the oppressed people are completely freed from the sway of imperialism and social fetters of every kind and, firmly grasping their destinies in their hands, come out to build a new life, they can bring into full play their inexhaustible might and talent.

As a matter of fact, if hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America liquidate the imperialist aggressive forces and the domestic reactionary forces in collusion with the former, and mobilize to the utmost the

internal forces and wealth of the nation, as genuine masters of their country, they will certainly be able to build an independent, prospering modern industrial country.

It is posed as a very urgent question of the moment for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to firmly unite and closely cooperate with each other in the fight for complete political and economic independence against imperialism and colonialism.

The close ties and mutual co-operation among the liberated peoples constitute an important guarantee for frustrating the designs of the imperialists for new aggression and economic subjugation and for consolidating the political sovereignty of their countries and promoting the development of their national economy and culture.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Korean people are consistently striving for strengthening friendship and solidarity with the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries and for expanding economic and cultural co-operation and intercourse with these countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. Today the relations of friendship and co-operation between our country and the countries in these areas are gaining in scope and strength as days go by, and this is a source of great joy for us. We will continue our invariable efforts to further develop state, economic and cultural relations with these countries and to expand and strengthen our mutual co-operation.

The peoples of all the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America should endeavour to support, encourage and co-operate with each other more closely, firmly united under the banner of opposing imperialism and colonialism and the banner of complete liberation, independence and prosperity of the oppressed nations.

Unity will increase the might of the people several-fold, and if we are closely united in our struggle, we can ultimately defeat imperialism and colonialism.

Dear friends,

At the present Asian Economic Seminar opinions and experiences as regards the economic development of Asian, African and Latin American countries will be exchanged and reasonable measures for accelerated economic development in these countries will be jointly explored.

The Seminar will do much towards deepening mutual understanding between the peoples of Asia and Africa and towards carrying out the struggle of the peoples in these areas successfully against imperialist subjugation and for political independence and economic self-sustenance.

The Seminar will also make a great contribution to developing economic intercourse and the relations of co-operation on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit among the Asian and African countries.

We are very glad to have this opportunity to directly show you foreign friends the results our people have achieved in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea. You delegates from Asia and Africa will be accorded warm welcome by our working people everywhere you go, and witness how they are fighting and living. I think this will mark a new turn in strengthening friendship and solidarity between our people and the peoples of your countries.

In conclusion, I express the expectation and firm belief that the present Seminar will conduce to the strengthening of militant solidarity and unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialim and colonialism.

ASIAN ECONOMIC SEMINAR

From June 16 to 23 the Asian Economic Seminar was held in Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Seminar was attended by delegations and delegates from 34 countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania —Algeria, Angola, Australia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Cameroon, Ceylon, People's Republic of China, the Congo-Brazzaville, the Congo-Leopoldville, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, North Kalimantan, Palestine, Rwanda, Somalia, Southwest Africa, the Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, South Vietnam, and Zanzibar.

An opening ceremony was held at the Moranbong Theatre on June 16. Present on the occasion were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.; Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier; Comrades Kim Chang Man and Li Joo Yun, Vice-Premiers; Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul; Su Chul, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Hu Suk Sun, President of the Academy of Social Science; and Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

At the first session President Choi Yong Kun delivered a congratulatory speech. On behalf of the Government of the D.P.R.K. he warmly welcomed the delegates to the Seminar. Pointing out that today the flames of the national-liberation struggle are furiously flaring up in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and that many countries have been freed from the imperialist yoke and won national independence, he stressed that the countries which won political independence should free themselves from the imperialists in the economic field, too, so that they can march along the road of independent development. President Choi Yong Kun concluded his speech with his wish and conviction that the Seminar would make contribution to strengthening the militant solidarity and unity of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples in their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle.

His speech was followed by Madame Gunawardhana, Chairman of the Asian Economic Bureau, who delivered an opening speech.

The meeting also heard congratulatory speeches of Katjimuina Veii, delegation leader from Southwest Africa, representing the African region, delegate of Palestine representing the Arab region, and Reu Victor James, Australian delegation leader, representing Oceania.

In her speech Mrs. Gunawardhana pointed out that the Seminar was called to make a special study of the economic aspects of neo-colonialism, the principle of self-reliance in building an independent national economy, and economic co-operation. Analysing the economic exploitation of Asia, Africa and Latin America by the old and new colonialists, she stressed that the Seminar should become a milepost in the political and economic life of our peoples and an event of far-reaching results.

In all congratulatory speeches the speakers also condemned the aggressive schemes of the imperialists and spoke about the heroic anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Particularly, they unanimously stressed that the Seminar was of special significance because it was held in the capital of Korea—the country which frustrated the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and where an independent national economy is being successfully built.

The opening meeting also heard a report on the work of the Secretariat of the Asian Economic Bureau and the congratulatory messages from leaders of various countries, international organizations as well as economic and social organizations of several countries.

A group of the Korean Young Pioneers entered the hall and extended to the delegates best wishes on behalf of the Young Pioneers of the country.

The agenda of the Seminar was as follows:

1) **On Self-reliance and the Construction of an Independent National Economy;**
2) **Neo-colonialism and Asian Economies;**
3) **Neo-colonialism and African Economies;**
4) **How to Develop the Relations of Economic Co-operation among Afro-Asian Countries;**
5) **Trade Relations among Asian and African Countries;**
6) **Other Reports.**

The report on the first item of the agenda was made by the Korean delegation leader Nam Choon Hwa.

In the first part of his report Nam Choon Hwa said that building an independent national economy is an important revolutionary task in the completion of

the national-liberation revolution. He continued: "The important revolutionary tasks of the newborn independent countries, which have entered a new phase in the development of their histories, are completely to eradicate the aftermath of colonial domination and the feudal relations of production and to build firmly an independent national economy while frustrating the aggressive manoeuvres of the old and new colonialists."

Mrs. Theja Gunawardhana, Chairman of the Asian Economic Seminar

In the second part of the speech he elucidated the lines and ways of building an independent national economy. On this question he stated that, though certain differences are conceivable in the light of peculiarities of the national-liberation movement in each country and the concrete situation of its economic development, the newly independent countries in Asia and Africa have a series of common features in questions of principle. Because these countries have taken over similar socio-economic conditions from the imperialist colonial rule. He went on to say that the first and foremost tasks confronting these countries are to thoroughly carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic reforms and lay down firmly the economic foundations.

The speaker dwelt on in detail the main contents of these revolutionary tasks, which were to accomplish land reform and industrial nationalization, build heavy and light industries, strengthen the material and technical foundation of agriculture, solve the question of funds, and to train the national cadres. In conclusion he said that the mutual co-operation and support in the anti-imperialist struggle is an important guarantee for developing an independent national economy.

After him, many speakers spoke:

Duong Van Dam, leader of the delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; Poorna Bahadur, leader of the delegation from Nepal; Tokuma Utsunomiya, Japanese delegation leader; Ahmed Mohamed Kheir, delegate from the Sudan; Suprijo, Indonesian delegation member; Temmar Hamid, delegate from Algeria; I.M. Garba-Jahumpa, delegate from Gambia, F.N. Macharia, head of the Kenya delegation; Yung Lung-keui, deputy leader of the delegation from the People's Republic of China; Wadada, delegate from Uganda; leader of the delegation from the Congo-Brazzaville; Rewi Alley, delegate from New Zealand; Tello Nkhereanye, delegate from Basutoland; Ri Suk Sim, deputy leader of the Korean delegation; Singama Luvila, leader of the delegation from the Congo-Leopoldville; Le Thi Cao, delegation member from South Vietnam; and Nicholas Philip Gor, delegation member from Kenya.

All the speakers expressed their full support to the report of the Korean delegation leader saying that it scientifically elucidated for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America ways of eradicating imperialism and old and new colonialism and winning economic independence.

Particularly, they stressed the fact that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung repulsed the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism and built a mighty independent national economy on the war ruins.

Emphasizing the necessity of building an independent national economy for strengthening the political independence, the delegates proposed a series of ways of developing the economy in conformity with the concrete conditions of each country, and of strengthening mutual co-operation and aid between the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The second item of the agenda "Neo-colonialism and Asian Economies" was reported by the Indonesian delegation leader F. Runturambi.

He pointed out that the economic problems in Asia should not be separated from the political ones, that is, the question of rejecting the imperialists' control over other countries' economies and interference in the political life of these countries. The speaker analysed in detail the penetration by monopoly capital—a form of neo-colonialism. The second part of his report was devoted to some other aspects of neo-colonialism.

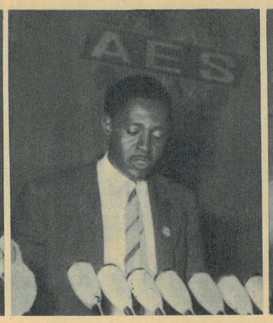
In conclusion, referring to the way out of economic difficulties which the Asian countries are facing —the vestige of imperialism and colonialism—he said:

"It is only by standing on the basis of self-reliance in the struggle for full economic independence of the Asian countries, only by possessing political sovereignty and basing oneself on one's own personality in the cultural field that we can achieve success in eradicating imperialism."

Many delegates also spoke on the second item of the agenda—Achmad Fadillah, leader of the delegation from North Kalimantan; Nguyen Thi Binh, leader of the South Vietnamese delegation; Duong Van

Nam Choon Hwa, head of the Korean delegation

F. Runturambi, head of the Indonesian delegation



Fosso Francois, Cameroon delegate

Kwesi-Ghapson, head of the Ghanaian delegation

Dam, leader of the delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; Sa-ing Marang-kul, leader of the Thai delegation; Reu Victor James, Australian delegation leader; Bang Ho Sik, member of the Korean delegation; Marie de Silva, member of the delegation from Ceylon; and Poorna Bahadur, leader of the delegation from Nepal.

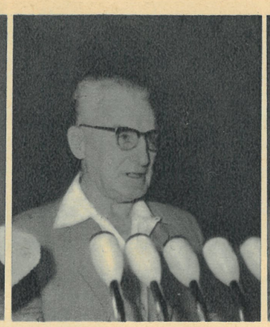
Analysing and exposing the malicious aggressive schemes of the imperialists and colonialists, they expressed their militant solidarity with the peoples of South Vietnam, Laos, North Kalimantan who are heroically fighting the U.S. imperialists for freedom and liberation, and with the Indonesian people who have risen up against "Malaysia", a tool of neo-colonialism.

The speakers also expressed their support to the struggle of the Korean people for making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and for unifying the country without foreign interference, to the struggle of the Chinese people for liberating Taiwan, and to the fight of the Japanese people for the restoration of Okinawa.

On the third item of the agenda delegate from Cameroon Fosso Francois made a report entitled

A.E.S. in session

Singama Luvila, head of the Congolese (L) delegation



Rewi Alley, member of the Asian and Pacific Peace Liaison Committee

Nan Han-chen, head of the Chinese delegation

Shujiro Tanaka, member of the Japanese delegation

"Heroic Struggle of the African Peoples Against Imperialism and Neo-colonialism." Then Kwesi-Ghapson, head of the Ghanaian delegation, and Singama Luvila, head of the Congolese (L) delegation, made reports which read "On Economic Reconstruction—the Ghanaian Experiment" and "On Economic Aspects of Neo-colonialism" respectively.

The reporters in detail referred to the main charateristics of neo-colonialism in Africa and the struggle of the peoples against domination and exploitation of a new type.

In his speech, Singama Luvila, head of the Congolese (L) delegation, giving a full account of aggressive manoeuvrings in the Congo of imperialists and colonialists, especially of the U.S. imperialists, spoke of the heroic struggle of the National Liberation Council of the Congo-Leopoldville to sweep away the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

"We Congolese confirm every day through facts that imperialism has never changed. We Congolese people, following the example of the Korean people, have finally understood that the imperialist violence must be opposed with revolutionary violence." These were his concluding words.

A group of Korean Young Pioneers congratulating the Asian Economic Seminar

Fosso Francois, delegate from Cameroon, referred to the main features of neo-colonialism in Western Africa and heroic struggle of the people of the regions.

Kwesi-Ghapson, head of the Ghanaian delegation, in his report dwelt on the measures that his country has taken for economic development as well as experiences in the period after the country won independence.

Also taking part in the discussions on the item were F.N. Macharia, head of the Kenya delegation; Nicholas Philip Gor, member of the Kenya delegation; Sori Sissoko, member of the Mali delegation; head of the delegation of the Palestine Mission in Algeria; Viriato da Cruz, delegate from Angola; Ahmed Mohamed Kheir, delegate from the Sudan; Kayihura Michel, delegate from Rwanda; delegate from Niger; Wadada, head of the Uganda delegation; Bobby Mack, delegation leader from Bechuanaland; Abdulaziz Nur Hersi, leader of the Somali delegation; Ali Mbaruk Muhammed, delegate from Zanzibar.

Citing actual situations of their countries the speakers laid bare thoroughly the viciousness of imperialism, calling upon the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to unite and smash the machinations of imperialism and old and new colonialism.

Following discussions on the third item, the meeting heard a report on Southeast Pacific regions made by Rewi Alley, member of the Asian and Pacific Peace Liaison Committee.

On the fourth item of the agenda Nan Han-chen, head of the Chinese delegation, made a report under the heading of "On Enhancing the Economic Co-operation among Asian Countries on the Basis of Self-reliance in Order to Promote the Development of an Independent National Economy."

Nan Han-chen said that the fundamental way of developing an independent national economy is to carry on the economic construction on the basis of self-reliance, by relying on one's own efforts and resources. And, at the same time, he called for economic co-operation and mutual support among the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Concluding the report, he made proposals for the expansion of economic co-operation among Asian, African and Latin American countries. His proposals were in strict accordance with the spirit of friendly co-operation for the development of independent national economy in different countries.

Taking part in the discussions on the fourth item of the agenda were: Katjimuina Veii, leader of the delegation from Southwest Africa; Lourenco Mutaca, delegation leader from Mozambique; I.M. Garba-Jahumpa, delegate from Gambia; Bak Yung Geun, member of the Korean delegation; Suprijo, member of the Indonesian delegation; Poorna Bahadur, head of the Nepalese delegation; Sela Andre, member of the Congolese (B) delegation; Sa-ing Marang-kul, head of the Thai delegation; Nguyen Dai, member of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; Singama Luvila, head of the Congolese (L) delegation.

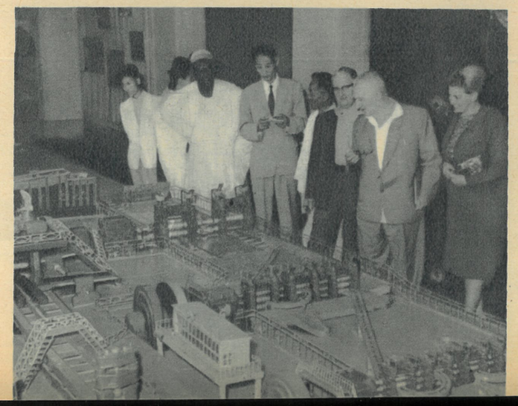
All speakers stressed that only when Asian, African and Latin American countries strengthen eco-

Delegates from various countries during a recess

In the lobby

Delegates at the Pyongyang Silk Mill

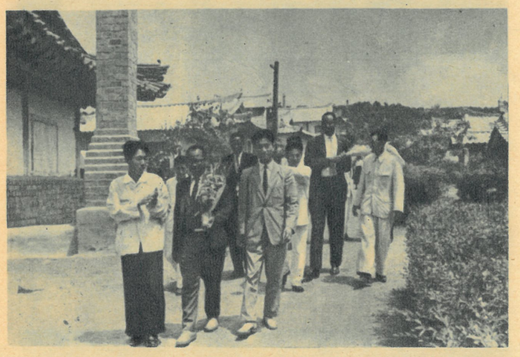
At the Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition



Time out for a cup of coffee

Friendly chat outside the conference hall

Delegates visiting a co-op farm



Delegates visiting the Kim Chaik Iron Works in Chungjin

On the recreation ground in Sukam

nomic co-operation, can they defend themselves from the encroachment and plunder by imperialist monopolies and develop their own independent national economies. At the same time, they emphasized that economic co-operation demands every country to respect unconditionally each other's political sovereignty and complete equality.

On the fifth item of the agenda "Trade Relations among Asian and African Countries," Shujiro Tanaka, member of the Japanese delegation, made a report.

Stressing the necessity of strengthening economic intercourse and mutual assistance based on mutual benefit, the Japanese delegate presented a series of proposals for the expansion of trade relations among Asian and African countries.

Making an analysis of the major factor in developing trade among Asian and African countries, he stressed that the improvement of the economic situation in these countries is prerequisite to the expansion of trade. He asked for the establishment of trade missions in the countries that have no diplomatic relations. He said, as the first step, it was necessary to exchange trade delegations. And also he mentioned of improving co-operation in marine, air and communication services.

Following the report of the Japanese delegate, Kim Gwang Jin, member of the Korean delegation, Tello Nkhereanye, delegate from Basutoland, Betty Margaret Little, member of the Australian delegation, Ahmed Mohamed Kheir, Sudanese delegate, Suprijo, Indonesian delegation member, and Wadada, head of the Uganda delegation, addressed the meeting.

The speakers stressed the need of thoroughly implementing the principles of equality and mutual benefit so as to facilitate the newborn independent countries of Asia and Africa to overcome the difficulties in trade with capitalist countries, and, at the same time, the necessity of actively developing trade among Asian and African countries.

The Seminar sent a protest message to the Brazilian government against the unlawful arrest and persecution of members of the Chinese trade mission and Chinese reporters.

On June 23 the final session of the Seminar adopted the "Pyongyang Declaration on the Construction of an Independent National Economy by Relying on One's Own Efforts" (See page 14 of this issue.) and the Resolutions (See page 16.).

In front of the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang

At the closing ceremony Kayihura Michel, head of the Rwanda delegation and Kwesi-Ghapson, head of the Ghanaian delegation, made speeches congratulating the success of the Seminar.

In their speeches they stressed that the current Seminar had opened a new avenue for the Afro-Asian peoples and it was a new inspiration to their common struggle.

Mme. Gunawardhana made a closing address. In her address she said: "We have unanimously agreed that independent national economy... must be built in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to strengthen the continuing struggle for complete independence against our enemy and to consolidate political independence."

And she noted the successes of the Seminar and its tasks, and expressed her conviction that the aspiration and aims of the Asian and African peoples would come true.

During the seven-day session 53 delegates took the floor.

The Seminar from beginning to end was held in an atmosphere of friendship, solidarity, mutual understanding, and co-operation. It heard experiences in and views on the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle, and economic construction.

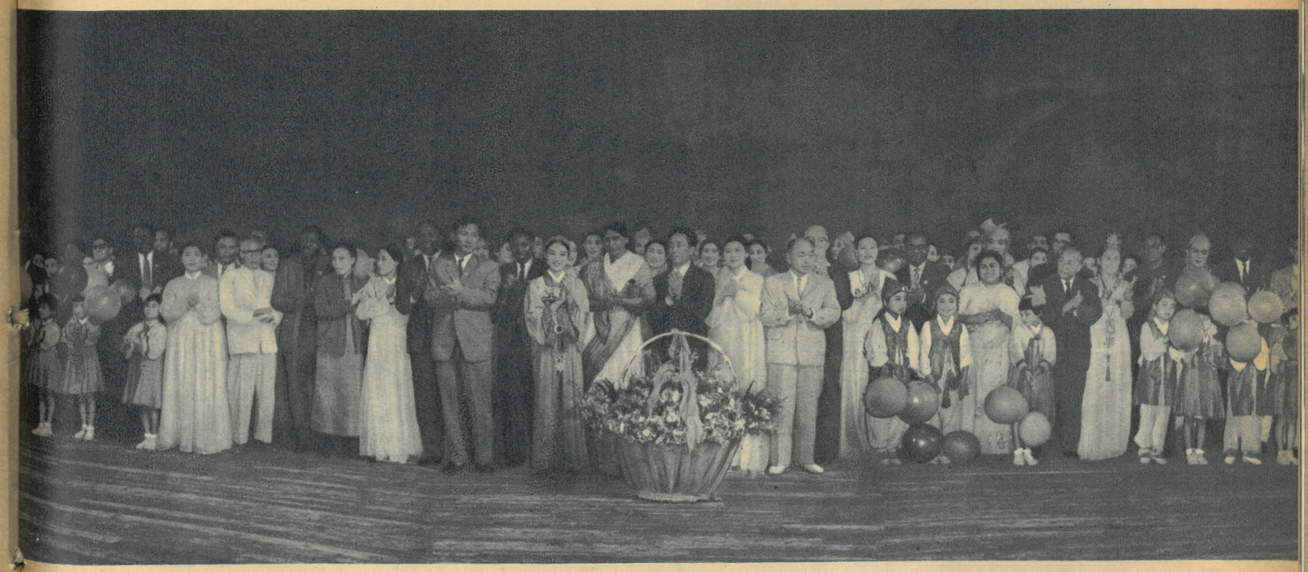
Attendants took an active part in the discussions of all the agenda items, on which they aired freely their views. Unanimity of views was reached on all questions discussed.

The most important result of the Seminar was that it convincingly showed that building an independent national economy on the basis of the principle of self-reliance is a firm guarantee for consolidating the political independence that the people have won.

The Seminar once again proved clearly that without fighting resolutely against the U.S.-led imperialists can neither national liberation, nor independence, nor independent development of the country be expected.

The Seminar demonstrated that the Asian and African peoples are closely united in the struggle for building a new life and in fighting imperialism and colonialism.

Foreign delegates congratulating the artists after the performance given in honour of the Asian Economic Seminar



PYONGYANG DECLARATION

of the Asian Economic Seminar

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY BY RELYING ON ONE'S OWN EFFORTS

The Asian Economic Seminar was held from June 16 to 23, 1964, in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Conference was attended by delegates and friends from 34 countries and territories—Algeria, Angola, Australia Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Cameroon, Ceylon, China, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville), Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, North Kalimantan, Palestine, Rwanda, Somalia, Southwest Africa, the Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, South Vietnam, and Zanzibar.

In accordance with and proceeding from the age-old aspiration and common desire of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries for winning national liberation and building free, prosperous and independent states, opposing imperialism and colonialism, we the participants of this seminar declare:

Today the furious storm of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution is sweeping the vast regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The national-liberation movement in colonies, a mighty revolutionary force of our time, is accelerating the final rout of imperialism and making a great contribution to the common cause of the world people for peace and social progress.

Countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have undergone radical changes today. In these regions a number of socialist countries and newborn independent nations have emerged, and the peoples of many countries who have won national independence through protracted, arduous and heroic struggles are attaining enormous results in building a new life.

However, the colonial system has not been liquidated completely.

The imperialists are unwilling to step out of the colonial and dependent countries. They are trying to impose the yoke of neo-colonialism upon the peoples of the newborn independent countries.

The nature of imperialism has not changed and its aggressive methods are becoming more and more vicious.

The imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular, are working hard to subjugate the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America by all crafty means along with undisguised aggression.

While intensifying their political and military control, the imperialists are using "aid" as a major instrument for their aggression against the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Through "aid" they attempt to seize the economic life lines of the countries in these regions, plunder a fabulous amount of wealth and, furthermore, encroach upon their political independence. This is a typical form of neo-colonialism. We must be strictly vigilant against the imperialists and neo-colonialists using the United Nations and other international institutions for this purpose.

It is an act of hampering the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and arresting the great advance of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to spread illusions about imperialism and induce them to pin their hopes on its "benevolence."

A number of Asian, African and Latin American countries which have reached a new stage in the development of their history are now faced with the task of fighting resolutely against old and new colonialism and building an independent national economy relying on their own efforts.

The achievement of political independence is only the first step towards the ultimate victory of the national-liberation revolution. The building of an independent national economy is one of the consecutive revolutionary tasks in the consummation of the national-liberation revolution.

The independent economic construction constitutes a firm guarantee for the consolidation of the political independence these countries have already won.

This enables these countries to do away with the economic one-sidedness and backwardness left over by the imperialist colonial rule and become rich, powerful independent states with modern sciences, technology and culture.

The construction of an independent national economy will also strengthen the economic might of the Asian, African and Latin American countries and radically change the features of the world economy.

To oppose the construction of an independent national economy is, in the final analysis, an act of keeping the economically backward nations within the old framework of one-sided colonial economy and of hampering the independent states from achieving independent development and prosperity.

Because of the socio-economic conditions left over by the imperialist, colonial rule, it presents itself as an important question in independent economic construction for the newly-independent nations to oppose imperialism and transform the pre-capitalist production relations into democratic ones in conformity with the concrete conditions of each country.

A correct solution of the land problem in these countries opens the way of solving the urgent problem of food, developing the rural economy in a diversified way and opens a new way for economic development.

In order to achieve economic independence of the country, the economic foothold of the imperialists and comprador capitalists who are in league with the former must be forfeited. Only when their enterprises are nationalized so as to make them serve the interests of the whole nation, is it possible to develop the national economy rapidly.

For the independent economic construction it is indispensable to take the path of industrialization, develop national culture and train one's own national technical cadres.

The countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are endowed with inexhaustible natural resources, and are inhabited by two-thirds of the world's population. The peoples of the countries in these regions are industrious and talented.

In building independent economy, each country should rely first of all on the inexhaustible creative energy of its own people, and should mobilize and utilize its own latent reserves to a maximum.

If we mobilize these material and human resources properly, we can overcome all difficulties and accomplish creditably the historic task of building an independent national economy.

Since the concrete conditions of economic development in the Asian, African and Latin American countries are varied, there may arise certain differences in the lines and ways of building an independent national economy in each country.

Each country should solve by itself all problems of independent economic construction in conformity with its actual situation.

Independent national economy has nothing to do either with "closed economy" or "isolated economy".

The construction of an independent national economy by relying on one's own efforts does not exclude economic co-operation among nations, but rather it promotes their mutual support and co-operation.

Only when we build an independent national economy, can we also develop the relations of co-operation with other countries on a sound basis and, when given genuine aid from outside, use it effectively.

It is against the principles of economic co-operation that one stresses "genuine co-operation" or "disinterested aid" by words alone but in fact uses it as a means of imposing one's erroneous policies or as a bait for realizing one's unilateral, narrow-minded economic interests alone.

Economic co-operation and mutual assistance must be based on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit, respect for sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs, and they must be effective technically and economically.

The peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries should closely co-operate and assist each other, frustrating the machinations of imperialism to hamper the development of trade relations between their countries.

The socialist countries in these regions have accumulated certain experiences in, and laid the foundations for, the construction of a new society and an independent national economy. And many countries have registered valuable achievements in the struggle for the independent development of their countries since they won political independence.

The countries in these regions are endowed with rich natural resources and favourable natural and economic conditions. Exchanging useful experiences, strengthening economic co-operation and filling each other's needs will greatly conduce to the construction of an independent economy and enable us to counter imperialist aggression successfully. Economic relations between the newborn independent countries, we consider, should be developed and extended through various forms and methods such as conclusion of long-term trade agreements, introduction of reciprocal terms of trade, stabilization of the prices of export goods, establishment of preferential tariff, extension of scientific and technical intercourse, etc.

The peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries will further consolidate their mutual co-operation and solidarity, repulsing the splitting and subversive machinations of imperialism and its lackeys. When we fight in firm unity, we will eventually smash imperialism and colonialism.

The present Conference calls upon the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries to further intensify their struggle to accomplish the revolutionary tasks of frustrating the policy of aggression and enslavement of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and of achieving social progress, uniting more closely holding high the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and national liberation.

Pyongyang
June 23, 1964

RESOLUTIONS
of the Asian Economic Seminar

The Asian Economic Seminar held in Pyongyang earnestly discussed and approved the four basic reports and the general conclusions which reflect the main points of the reports of the African participants on the questions of realizing firm unity, mutual support and close co-operation among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggle for national liberation and independence and the construction of independent national economies, while opposing imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

The Seminar gives an affirmative appreciation to the work done by the Permanent Bureau of the Committee since the First Asian Economic Seminar held in Colombo.

Great revolutionary changes are taking place today in the life of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

A great number of people have won national independence and flames of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist revolutionary struggle are flaring up more fiercely in these regions.

The imperialists' policies of aggression and war are sustaining serious setbacks everywhere under the impact of the powerful national-liberation struggle of the peoples of these regions.

However, the imperialists who cannot subsist even a single day without aggression and plunder are resorting to ever more malicious, subtle methods in a desperate attempt to save themselves from their imminent doom.

The imperialists still keep a large number of Asian, African and Latin American countries in colonial bondage of all forms and are imposing untold misfortunes and sufferings upon the peoples of these countries.

Imperialism is the root cause of all the misfortunes and tribulations of the countless peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America today. We consider, therefore, that without waging an unremitting struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists, national liberation and independence and the independent development of the country cannot be expected, nor can the afflictions of the peoples of these regions be removed.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America should not entertain any illusion about imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, but should continue to wage relentless struggles in order to liquidate the accursed colonial system at the earliest possible date.

We consider that the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America should fight undauntedly for winning national independence, firmly taking their positions shoulder to shoulder on the common front of the anti-imperialist struggle, and for building powerful, independent national economies, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and surmounting all difficulties on the way.

The community of our circumstances and oneness of our goal demand the peoples of these regions to firmly unite, mutually support and closely co-operate with each other for victory in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

Unity is our mighty weapon and a guarantee of our ultimate victory.

Today the imperialists who fear more than anything else the unity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are obstinately trying to create dissension and discord between the peoples of these areas and pit them against each other.

We consider that the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America should maintain revolutionary vigilance and make every effort to smash thoroughly the imperialist manoeuvres which seek to divide us and strengthen unity and mutual co-operation.

We are firmly convinced that this Seminar will make a great contribution to the further consolidation of friendship and unity among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and their mutual support and co-operation in the political, economic, cultural and all other spheres in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for national liberation, independence and social progress.

We consider that this Seminar would make an affirmative contribution to the future Afro-Asian Economic Seminar.

The Seminar warmly welcomes the Second Afro-Asian Conference to be convened on the basis of the Bandung spirit of opposing imperialism and colonialism in all its forms and strengthening unity and mutual co-operation, and entrusts the Committee to send its observer to this Conference.

We express our firm stand of sparing nothing in our power to support and encourage the people who are fighting for freedom, peace, national independence and social progress, resolutely opposing all forms of aggression, plunder, interference and subversive machinations of the imperialists and colonialists led by U.S. imperialism.

The Seminar fervently support the South Vietnamese people who, rallied under the banner of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, are fighting against U.S. imperialism to achieve national liberation, democracy, peace, neutrality and national reunification.

We strongly demand the U.S. imperialists to stop the aggressive war against the South Vietnamese people and correctly implement the 1954 Geneva Agreements, and resolutely denounce all the attempts of the U.S. to extend the war to North Vietnam.

The Seminar strongly condemns the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists in Laos. It also warmly supports the struggle of the Laotian people for the correct implementation of the Zurich and Plain of Jars Agreements and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, for the defence of the tripartite coalition government and peace, neutrality and the national independence of Laos, and for the early convocation of a fourteen-nation conference on Laos.

The Seminar supports the struggle of the Indonesian people to shatter the "Malaysia" project, an aggressive instrument of neo-colonialism framed up by the British imperialists with the backing of U.S. imperialism, and to safeguard freedom and independence, and extends fervent congratulations to the anti-Malaysian volunteers.

The Seminar supports the just struggle of the North Kalimantan people for national liberation and self-determination, and appeals to the governments and peoples of all countries of the world to recognize the state of North Kalimantan which proclaimed complete independence, to strengthen the struggle for checking the scheme of the British colonialists to impose "Malaysia" upon the North Kalimantan people, and to urge the British and other colonialists to withdraw their troops from there.

The Seminar supports the struggle of the Cambodian people for opposing the subversive schemes of U.S. imperialism and for the independence, territorial integrity and neutrality of their country, and backs the just struggle of the Ceylonese people against the interference of the U.S. imperialists in their internal affairs and for the independent development of their country.

The Seminar actively supports the fight of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for the achievement of the unification of their country by themselves, and strongly demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from south of Korea.

The Seminar expresses solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle against the U.S. military bases and the resurgence of Japanese militarism and for the restoration of Okinawa to Japan, for peace and democracy and for the complete independence and neutrality of their country. At the same time, it resolutely condemns the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists who, having instigated the Japanese reactionary circles and the South Korean puppet clique to hold the "South Korea-Japan talks," are trying to frame up the aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" gravely menacing peace and security in Asia and the Far East and to obstruct the unification of Korea.

The Seminar strongly denounces the U.S. imperialists for occupying Taiwan, an inalienable territory of the People's Republic of China, and incessantly carrying out provocations against the Chinese people.

The Seminar resolutely denounces U.S. imperialism which is engrossed in ever more naked manoeuvres for aggression and war, deploying nuclear submarines and nuclear fighter-bombers and various other nuclear weapons in the Pacific, west coastal and Southeast Asian regions and extending the scope of operations of the U.S. 7th fleet.

The Seminar expresses firm solidarity with the Congolese people who are bravely fighting with arms in their hands for the complete independence of their country against the U.S. imperialists who are pursuing the neo-colonialist policy in the Congo under the signboard of the U.N. and against their puppet clique.

The Seminar warmly congratulates the Algerian people who have won their national independence through the protracted, arduous armed struggle against the imperialists and are building a new life, and the peoples of Mali, Ghana, U.A.R., Guinea, Zanzibar, and other newly-independent countries who are working hard to consolidate their national independence and achieve the independent development of their countries.

The Seminar expresses ardent, militant solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique who are waging a sanguinary struggle with arms in their hands resolutely against the aggressive, predatory policy of the Portuguese colonialists and for freedom, national liberation and independence.

The Seminar categorically condemns the apartheid practised in the Republic of South Africa, strongly demands the immediate release of the patriots and political offenders under illegal detention, and appeals to all countries to refrain from political and economic relations with the Republic of South Africa.

The Seminar expresses firm solidarity with the peoples of Cameroon, Southwest Africa, Gambia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Basutoland, Swaziland, Nyasaland, and Bechuanaland who are fighting for the complete independence and freedom of their countries and against imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

It is the most pertinent way of solving problems existing among the African countries to grant all peoples the right to self-determination in accordance with the spirit of the Addis Ababa Charter. The Organisation of African Unity is the sole organisation capable of finding a common language in problems arising in many brother countries of Africa. This Seminar sincerely hopes that the Organisation of African Unity will take this principle into consideration.

The Seminar condemns the Western imperialists for having framed up Israel and using it as an instrument of achieving their aggressive aim. Israel constitutes a base of aggression against the Arab world, a base of aggression the real object of which is to foil the efforts of the Arab world to liberate itself from the domination of international monopolists. The Seminar gives its firm and entire support to the Arab people of Palestine in their fight for the restoration of the Arab fatherland of Palestine.

The Seminar supports actively the heroic struggle of the Cuban people who are resolutely fighting against the incessant aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and for safeguarding the revolutionary gains, and strongly condemns the criminal U.S. provocations against Cuba.

The Seminar expresses militant solidarity with the peoples of Latin America who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and for national liberation and political and economic independence.

I HAIL THE SUCCESS OF ASIAN ECONOMIC SEMINAR

F. RUNTURAMBI
Head of the Indonesian Delegation to the Asian Economic Seminar

The Second Asian Economic Seminar was held successfully in Pyongyang, the capital of Korea. The Seminar was prepared very well by the Korean people. My impressions on this Second Asian Economic Seminar are as follows:

Firstly, this Seminar has been a manifestation of the desires of the revolutionary peoples the world over in opposing all practices of the imperialists, especially the United States imperialists. The Seminar has been inspired by the rich experiences of the fighting peoples who are opposing the aggressive United States imperialists and neo-colonialism in the economic field.

Secondly, the Seminar has been also a demonstration of the strong unity of the Asian and African peoples because Asian and African representatives have the common goal, that is, how to find the basis for forming a united action for their full political independence and economic emancipation.

Thirdly, the Seminar has been a platform for all Asian and African representatives to report on their rich experiences in their respective countries in the struggle for the better living condition of the people and for the economic development based on self-reliance.

These are my impressions on the Seminar. And I also have to mention the reason why the Seminar has been so successful.

First of all, the Seminar is held in Pyongyang, where there are striking examples of successes of the Korean people in building up socialism under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. And inspired by the fact that the Korean people have shown their capability in building their economy and their cities on the principle of self-reliance, all the attendants of the Seminar cannot but speak more frankly about their desire to crush imperialism and neo-colonialism in their countries in order to build their national economy.

And, secondly, the Seminar has been prepared very well by our Korean friends who have made all their efforts to make the Seminar successful and serve the needs of the delegates.

Thirdly, all the reports which were put forth at the Seminar reflected the real struggle of the peoples in their demand for the better living condition and for the improvement of their national economy, pointing out, at the same time, the difficulties they have to overcome because of the intervention and aggression and subversive activities of the imperialists led by the United States imperialists.

F. Runturambi, head of the Indonesian delegation (right)

Fourthly, all the attendants could speak frankly. And without any limitations and without any prejudices they all spoke frankly what their will is and what they like. And the Seminar was conducted in such a democratic way all the participants made a great contribution to the success of the Seminar.

I can further state that the forthcoming Second Asian-African Economic Seminar, as proposed by some delegations, will learn much from the Second Asian Economic Seminar how to demonstrate freely the revolutionary desires of the peoples for full political independence and national economic development and, at the same time, to fight against imperialism and neo-colonialism. Because the problems of economic development is always interlinked with the solution of the political problems.

We cannot build up our national economies if we only limit ourselves to economic matters. We always have to integrate the solution of economic questions with the solution of political questions. And in such a spirit the Seminar was held about six days and closed successfully with the concluding speech of Mrs. Gunawardhana. Her speech was very impressive and reflected the real feelings of all the attendants and the feelings of all the people fighting against imperialism and neo-colonialism.

And we also thank our Korean friends.

The Seminar strongly urges the liquidation of all kinds of aggressive military blocs and bilateral military treaties such as SEATO, CENTO, ANZUS and NATO as well as military bases set up by the U.S. imperialists with a view to suppressing by force the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin-American peoples, trampling upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in these regions and realizing their sinister aggressive designs, and strongly demands the immediate withdrawal of the imperialist aggressive troops from these regions.

We express our firm determination to continue our stubborn struggle against the policy of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and for a durable world peace in close unity with the peace-loving people the world over.

MY IMPRESSIONS

KOUYATE
Leader of the Mali Delegation to the Asian Economic Seminar

The Asian Economic Seminar achieved big results in many aspects.

First of all, the Seminar helped the countries of Asia and Africa have a better understanding of each other. It also showed us that Asia and Africa face the same questions; if there were any difference, only in degree.

In Asia, already many peoples have become free, and imperialism has suffered shameful setbacks. We learned by exchanging experiences how most effectively we can fight imperialism.

From the talks of the Asian friends we Africans learned much. Their talks showed us the method of struggle, and from their talks we could learn of the firm determination of the Asian peoples to strengthen their combat potentials for complete liberation from imperialism and neo-colonialism.

All this is very good for Africa, too, because the African people also have risen up in the dynamic struggle to become free people. Asia and Africa have the common enemy. It is imperialism.

Today Asia and Africa are united in one spirit—to smash imperialism. We together exposed various methods that U.S. imperialism employed and learned its many new schemes. Though its manoeuvres may vary in time and in place, the nature of imperialism does not change, nor will it ever.

Ending the Seminar in Pyongyang we are resolved to strengthen our co-operation to make the enemy know that we will not stop our fight until we win final freedom.

The Seminar taught us a fundamental truth that the people can build their own country on the principle of self-reliance. This is the excellent principle.

People must not rely upon outside forces. They must mobilize their own strength and resources based on the spirit of self-reliance and fight the enemy. This is the clear and valuable truth for us African people.

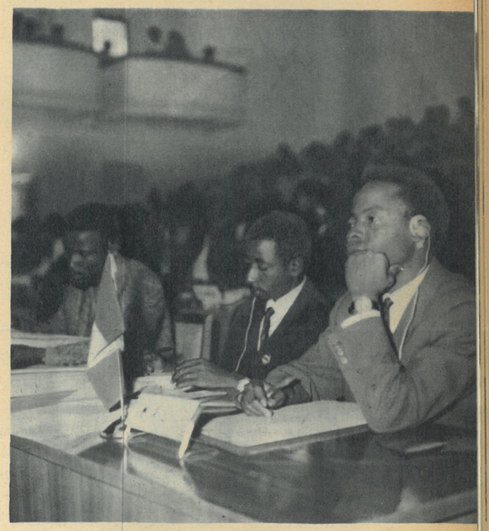
Here we have witnessed a great, inspiring example. Korea went through a harsh war. Yet the people have built an advanced country in the spirit of self-reliance which we saw during our stay.

The report made by the Chinese delegation was also significant. The Seminar gave the African delegates an opportunity of seeing clearly the sincere aid China is giving to the fraternal countries. The African delegates welcomed this principle, for it is in full conformity with the principles of mutual benefits and proletarian internationalism.

We have seen an indomitable will of the advancing Korean people and the brilliant role of Premier Kim Il Sung who is leading the people to victory, though the path may be arduous.

We thank the Korean people, organizers of the Seminar, the guides, and the translators. We also thank the friends who made it possible for us to have a better understanding of the Asian friends and the Korean people. Particularly, we express our gratitude to the friends who helped us have a close contact with the Korean people who are marching ahead with no vacillation, braving all difficulties to bring about such victorious socialist construction as we have seen here in Korea.

Kouyate, head of the Mali delegation



"DAY OF STRUGGLE FOR THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS FROM SOUTH KOREA"

The Korean people observed the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea" amidst the resolute struggle to smash U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and to realize the unification and independence of the country.

On June 24 a mass rally was held at Kim Il Sung Square in Pyongyang to mark the fourteenth anniversary of June 25, the grim day when the U.S. aggressors fourteen years ago started the war in our land.

A huge crowd of 200,000 carrying various streamers and placards poured into Kim Il Sung Square and streets leading to it.

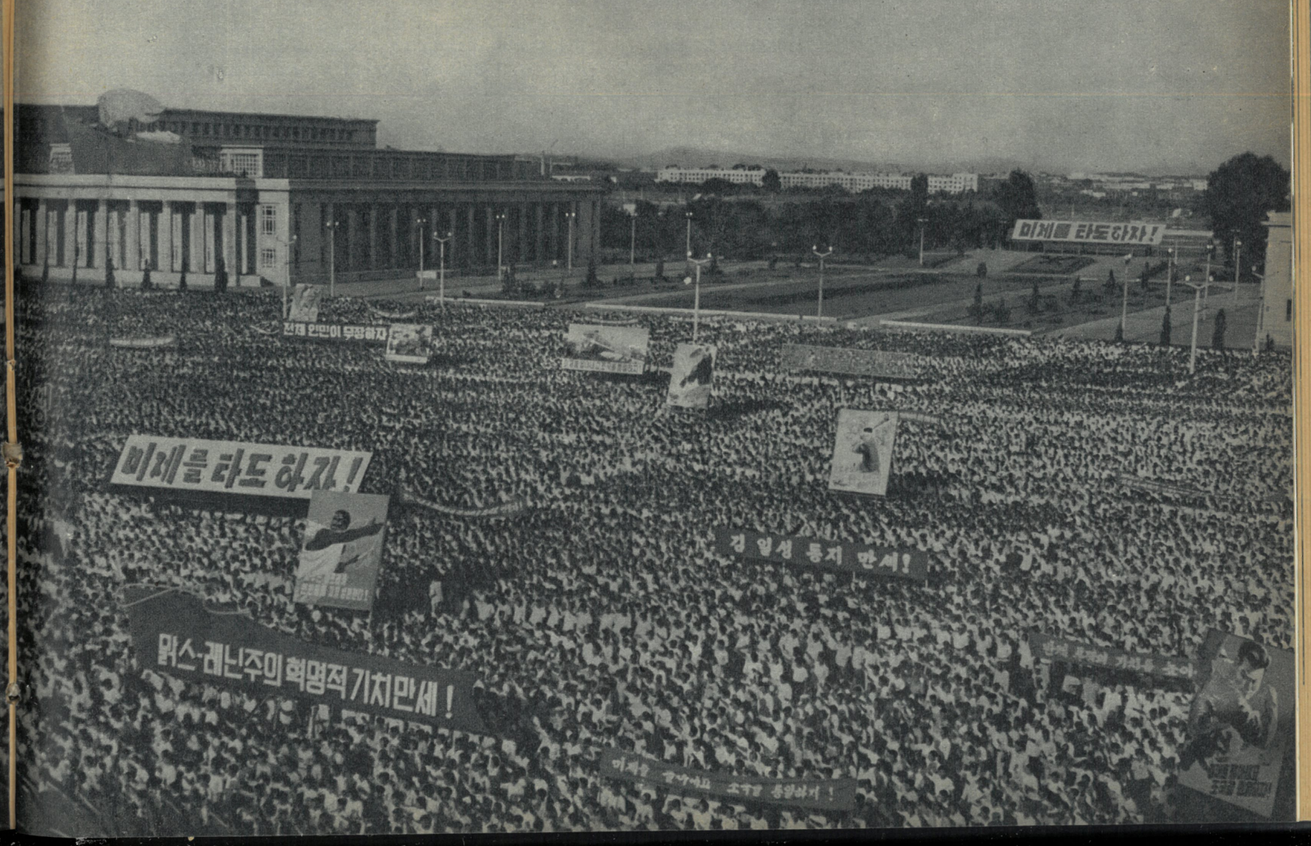
At 6 p.m. the platform was taken by Comrades Kim Chang Man, Li Hyo Soon, Kim Kwang Hyup, Pak Jung Ai, Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrades Kim Ik Sun, Ha Ang Chun and Han Sang Doo, Candidate Members of the same committee; Pak Sin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chundogyo Chungwoo Party; Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Baik Nam Woon, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland; Kim Chang Bong, Minister of National Defence; Suk San, Minister of Social Safety; Pak Sung Chul, Foreign Minister; Generals Choi Kwang and Hu Bong Hak of the Korean People's Army; Li Song Woon, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kang Heui Won, Chairman of the People's Committee of the City of Pyongyang; Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Hong Soon Kwon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League; and Nam Choon Hwa, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Promotion of International Trade and leader of the Korean delegation to the Asian Economic Seminar.

Also on the platform were leaders of the delegations and delegates to the Asian Economic Seminar—Temmar Hamid, delegate from Algeria; Viriato da Cruz, delegate from Angola; Betty Margaret Little, delegate from Australia; Tello Nkhereanye, delegate from Basutoland; Bobby Mack, leader of the delegation from Bechuanaland; Fosso Francois, delegate from Cameroon; Mrs. Theja Gunawardhana, Chairman of the Asian Economic Bureau and leader of the delegation from Ceylon; Nan Han-chen, leader of the delegation from the People's Republic of China; leader of the delegation from the Congo-Brazzaville; Singama Luvila, leader of the delegation from the Congo-Leopoldville; I.M. Garba-Jahumpa, delegate from Gambia; Kwesi-Ghapson, leader of the delegation from Ghana; F. Runturambi, leader of the Indonesian delegation; Mohamed Hassan Abduil Majeed, delegate from Iraq; Kinkazu Saionji, delegate from Japan; F. N. Macharia, leader of the delegation from Kenya; Kouyate, leader of the delegation from the Republic of Mali, Lourenco Mutaca, Mozambique delegation leader; Poorna Bahadur, Nepalese delegation leader; delegate from Niger; Achmad Fadillah, leader of the delegation from North Kalimantan; leader of the delegation of Palestine Mission in Algeria; Kayihura Michel, leader of the delegation from Rwanda; Abdulaziz Nur Hersi, leader of the delegation from Somali; Katjimuina Veii, leader of the delegation from Southwest Africa; Ahmed Mohamed Kheir, delegate from the Sudan; Abdul Fattah Yuness, delegate from Syria; Sa-ing Marang-kul, leader of the delegation from Thailand; Wadada, leader of the delegation from Uganda; Duong Van Dam, leader of the delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; Nguyen Thi Binh, leader of the delegation from South Vietnam; Ali Mbaruk Muhammed, delegate from Zanzibar; and Mario Felery Garate, member of the Bolivia-Korea Friendship Committee and delegate from Bolivia, on a visit to our country.

With Kang Heui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, presiding the meeting opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, delivered a speech.

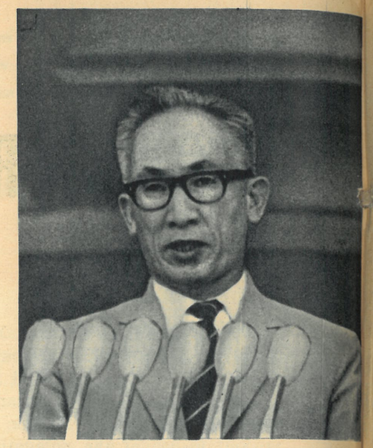
Then the meeting heard Mrs. Theja Gunawardhana, Chairman of the Asian Economic Bureau and head of the Ceylonese delegation; Nan Han-chen, head of the Chinese delegation and member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and President of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Kouyate, head of the Mali delegation and Minister of Development of the Republic of Mali; Mario Felery



The Pyongyang mass rally marking the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea"

SPEECH OF KIM WAL RYONG

Chairman of the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea at a Mass Rally in Pyongyang Marking the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea"



Dear comrades and friends,
Dear citizens of Pyongyang,

It is fourteen years since the U.S. imperialists provoked the brigandish aggressive war against the Korean people.

June 25 was a grim day on which the U.S. imperialist aggressors imposed a bloody war upon the Korean people who were engaged in building a new life under the popular government, it was a historic day on which our people rose up indignantly, arms in their hands, to rout the enemy for the defence of the freedom, independence and glory of their motherland and for world peace.

On this day the entire people are burning with surging national wrath and hatred towards the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and they are intensifying the struggle to drive out Yankees from their sacred land.

Together with us, our honest-minded friends of the whole world, too, are raising their voice to a higher pitch sternly protesting against and denouncing the U.S. imperialists' machinations for aggression and war in South Korea and demanding the withdrawal of their army of aggression from there.

Today's meeting is honoured by the presence of the delegates of over thirty countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania.

In the name of the citizens of Pyongyang, I extend warm welcome to the entire delegates who came to our country for the Asian Economic Seminar, and heartily congratulate them on the great success they registered in the discussion of questions on strengthening unity in the fight against imperialism and colonialism, building an independent national economy and developing relations of economic co-operation between nations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

I also express deep thanks to them for having come to this rally demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea, and for manifesting their active support to and solidarity with our people in the struggle for achieving the peaceful unification of the country, opposing U.S. imperialism.

Provoking the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists mobilized mercenaries of their 15 satellites as well as the bulk of their army, navy and air force with the wild dream of strangling our young Republic in the cradle, occupying Korea as their permanent colony and igniting another conflagration in the Far East and the world.

Indeed, the three-year Korean war still more saliently laid bare before the whole world the heinous brutalities of the U.S. imperialists, unmatched in history.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors reduced our blooming towns and villages to heaps of ashes, cold-bloodedly massacred the peaceable inhabitants who were singing of happiness, and sought madly to throttle all living things on the ground with germ bombs and chemical weapons.

Garate, member of the Bolivia-Korea Friendship Committee and delegate from Bolivia; Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front and head of the South Vietnamese delegation; Temmar Hamid, delegate from Algeria and Economic Secretary of the Political Bureau of the F.L.N. Party; F. Runturambi, member of the Co-operation Parliament of Indonesia and head of the Indonesian delegation; Singama Luvila, representative of the Council of National Liberation of the Congo (L) and head of the Congolese (L) delegation; Viriato da Cruz, leader of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola and delegate from Angola.

All speakers expressed warm congratulations to the heroic Korean people who repulsed resolutely the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of mankind and the wrecker of world peace, and built a powerful independent national economy on the war debris.

The crowd most warmly applauded and cheered their fighting friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America, and expressed their firm determination to strengthen friendship and solidarity with them and resolutely fight imperialism and colonialism.

The rally heard an appeal signed by the delegations of the African countries for solidarity with the peoples of South Korea and South Vietnam. The appeal was read by I.M. Garba-Jahumpa, delegate from Gambia.

However, the Korean people, who rose up in the righteous struggle with arms in their hands for the freedom and independence of the country, unyieldingly fought the enemy in the sea of fire and won victory, and defended the gains of our revolution from the invaders laying down their lives.

The myth about the "all-powerful technique" and "almightiness" the U.S. imperialists had boasted of, was shattered to smithereens in face of our people's struggle.

U.S. imperialism suffered the first and most crushing defeat in its history of aggression and bent its knees before the Korean people.

The great victory the Korean people won in the Fatherland Liberation War has shown that the united force of a people who became the masters of their destinies is invincible and no force on earth can vanquish it.

The Korean people were not isolated in the least in the righteous war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for the country's freedom, independence and peace.

During our people's Fatherland Liberation War the best sons and daughters of the fraternal Chinese people fought the enemy side by side with us on heights, in villages and trenches of our country, shedding their blood, and the peoples of socialist countries and the world peace-loving people in all parts of the Five Continents extended their active support and encouragement to the fighting Korean people, denouncing the U.S. aggressors.

The Korean War demonstrated the great might of the people firmly united by the internationalist solidarity, and showed that the united might of the world people can defeat any imperialist forces of aggression.

Friends,

Eleven years have already elapsed since the realization of armistice in Korea. Our people and the Government of the Republic have all along exerted sincere efforts for a stable peace in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. However, the U.S. imperialists have stayed on in South Korea, have been aggravating tension in Korea and making frantic preparations for aggression and war, far from drawing a due lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have turned South Korea into a base for a nuclear and rocket war by continuously shipping in atomic and hydrogen weapons and various other new-type weapons in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, and are kicking up frantic war rackets and perpetrating armed invasion into the territory of our side more frequently.

The U.S. imperialists have not only turned South Korea into their colony and military base but also converted it into a land of darkness under the sway of fascist outrages and terror, a land where all democratic freedoms and rights have been eradicated.

The racial contempt and bestial atrosities of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops against our people are ever worsening, and everywhere Yankees set foot, there the blood of our brothers and sisters is shed.

Through the specious "aid" the U.S. imperialists have totally ruined the South Korean national economy and driven the people there into the mire of destitution.

As a result, in South Korea today are heard everywhere angry voices of ragged and starving people airing their grievances, all villages are crying for food, every town is wrapped in unrest and all peoples are writhing with their right to existence trampled underfoot.

Of late, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique are frantically trying to maintain their tottering colonial rule and turn the South Korean people into dual slaves of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists by ushering even the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, into South Korea. All this clearly reveals to the people of the whole world that the U.S. imperialists are the very authors of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and criminals who disturb peace in Korea and hamper Korea's unification.

So long as South Korea is occupied by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, durable peace in Korea and her peaceful unification by the Koreans themselves cannot be expected, nor can the South Korean people attain genuine freedom and liberation.

Such being the case, it is quite natural that the South Korean people are dead set against the despotic fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys as well as their traitorous policies, and are raising their

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On behalf of the people of Pyongyang, Chairman Kang Heui Won expressed his gratitude to the friends from Asia, Africa and Latin America for their active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism. He also wished them great success in their fight against imperialism and for national independence and the construction of an independent national economy of the country.

After the rally the attendants staged massive demonstrations. They shouted: "Raise high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle!" "Let's arm ourselves with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance!" "Down with U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, its stooge!" Demonstrators carried placards showing the united strength of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and they marched shouting, "Support the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America!" "Drive out the imperialist aggressors headed by U.S. imperialism from Asia, Africa and Latin America!" "Crush the criminal South Korea-Japan talks!" and "Support and encourage the anti-U.S., country-saving struggle of the South Korean youths and students!" The demonstrators expressed militant solidarity with the South Korean people and students who rose up resolutely in the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese, country-saving struggle and for the rights to existence and democratic freedom, and they showed their firm resolve to drive out U.S. imperialism and unify at the earliest date the divided fatherland.

voices ever louder in demand of sovereignty and self-reliance, rejecting dependence on outside forces.

Of late, the South Korean youth, students and other sections of people have been waging a heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique as well as the Japanese militarists' scheme of reinvasion, thereby dealing a fatal blow to U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Driven into a tight corner, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have proclaimed the "extraordinary martial law" and, having mobilized heavily armed troops of several divisions, are now suppressing the youth, students and other segments of the people who have risen up in a just patriotic struggle.

Whatever sinister devices and means the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen may employ, however, they will be unable to suppress the ever mounting anti-imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people and still the powerful revolutionary storm of the popular movement.

Dear comrades and friends,

The present grave situation in South Korea is arousing indignation of all those who are concerned about the future of the country and the nation.

And it is the supreme task of our people today to put an end to the tragedy of division and achieve the peaceful unification of the country by themselves on a democratic basis.

The entire South Korean people should come out in a more determined struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the source of all evils, from the territory of our country, smash their colonial regime, win democratic freedoms and rights and to establish a genuine people's power.

The people must give resistance to the U.S. imperialists everywhere, not allowing them any foothold.

Today the northern part of Korea has grown incomparably stronger than it was when U.S. imperialism started the aggressive war against our country fourteen years ago and the whole of the country has been turned into an impregnable fortress.

The enemy calculated that our people would not be able to stand on their own feet again on such severe war ruins.

Our people, however, under the intelligent leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have registered tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, built up the solid foundation of an independent national economy capable of guaranteeing the prosperity and development of our country as well as its unification and independence, by waging a heroic fight overcoming a mountain of difficulties and trials.

The entire people are united around our Party more closely than ever and the northern part of the country has been converted into an indestructible base of the Korean revolution and a powerful bulwark of the country's unification.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must remember that should they indulge in another reckless military gambling in Korea, they would be unable to escape a crushing blow at the hands of our people who are firmly united with one accord.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are opposing the socialist countries, are suppressing the liberation struggle of the peoples and making frantic preparations for a new war, not only in South Korea but also everywhere in Asia and the world.

The U.S. imperialists, the blood-thirsty human butchers and international gendarmes who strangle the independence and freedom of the people, are desperately preparing for thermo-nuclear war, while carrying on its criminal "special war" against the people, openly perpetrating aggression and plunder of other countries and interfering in their internal affairs.

But the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war are going bankrupt at each step under the impact of the powerful resistance of the peoples throughout the world.

Today we live in an era of a great revolutionary storm in which the imperialist colonial system is falling apart and all nations are achieving liberation and independence.

In colonial and dependent countries such as South Vietnam, Angola and Mozambique, the peoples, with arms in their hands, are fighting heroically for freedom and independence. And the anti-imperialist and national-liberation struggle is gaining in scope and strength in all regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Korean people give active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for freedom and independence against imperialist oppression and plunder, and are rejoiced over all the successes achieved in their liberation struggles as if they were their own.

Today, the internal and external situation is developing in favour of the revolutionary cause of our people.

Our compatriots in South Korea should display greater vigour in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique.

In order to oust the U.S. imperialist aggressors from our territory and expedite the victory of our revolution, the entire working people of North Korea should confidently march forward, holding higher the banner of unity of proletarian internationalism on the common front for building socialism at a faster rate and in a better way and opposing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy of mankind.

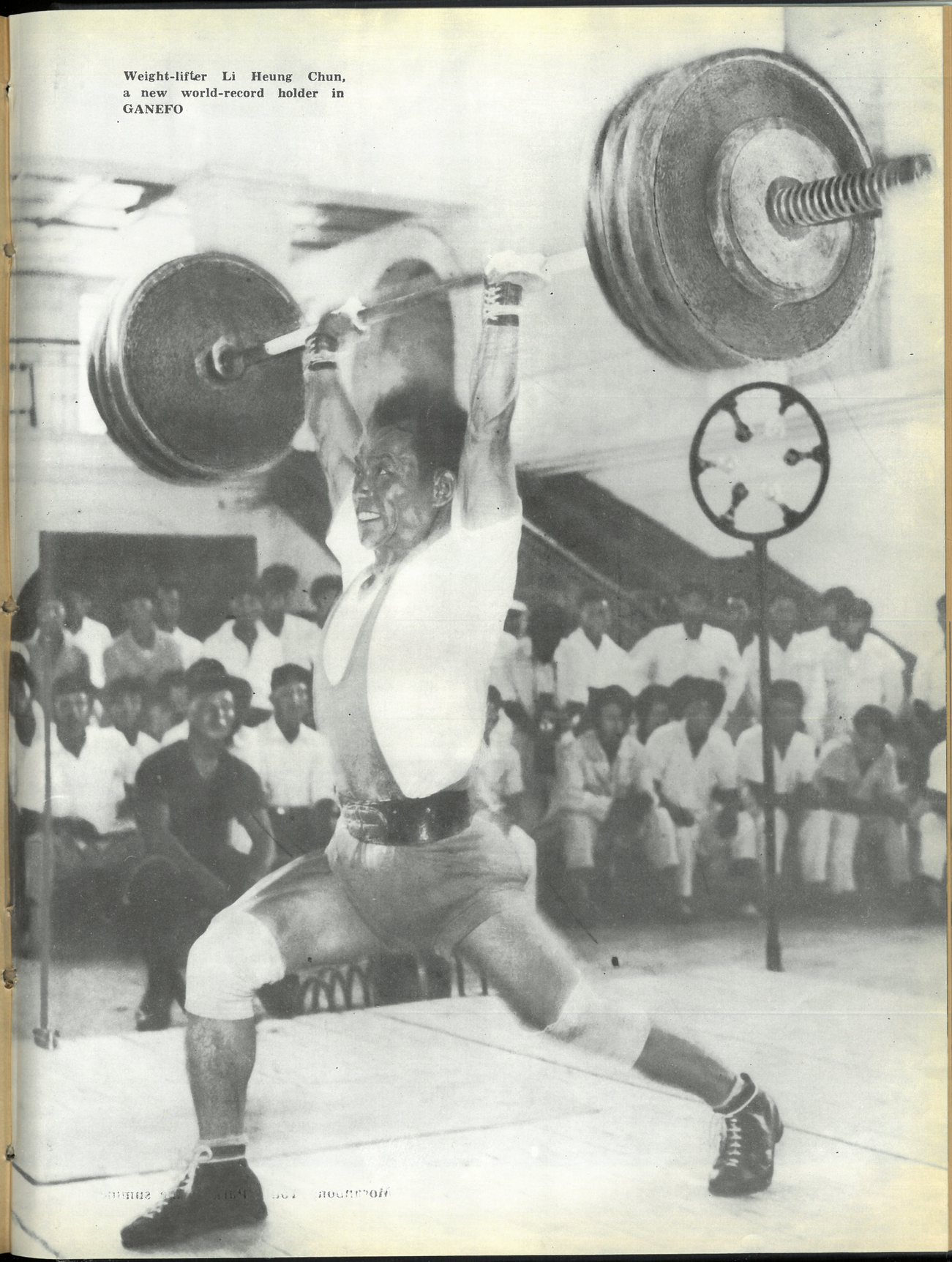
The doom of the colonial regime of U.S. imperialism is sealed. Its downfall is an inescapable trend of our times. Victory belongs to the Korean people who are fighting for the freedom and independence of the country and for peace.

U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea at once!

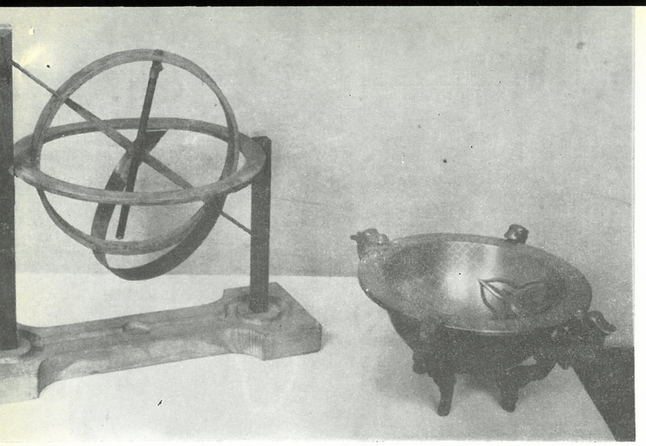
Long live the unity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism!

Long live the Korean people of a unified Korea!

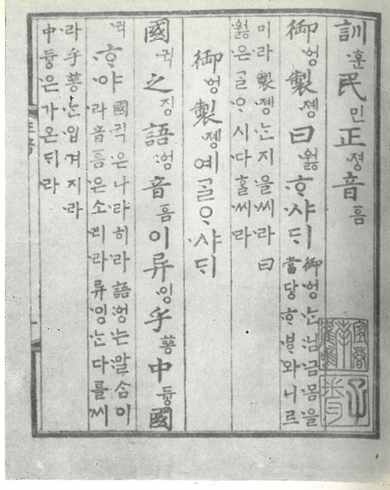
Weight-lifter Li Heung Chun, a new world-record holder in GANEFO



Moranbong Youth Park in the summer



Sundial and astronomical ring dial made in the 15th century during the Li Dynasty period



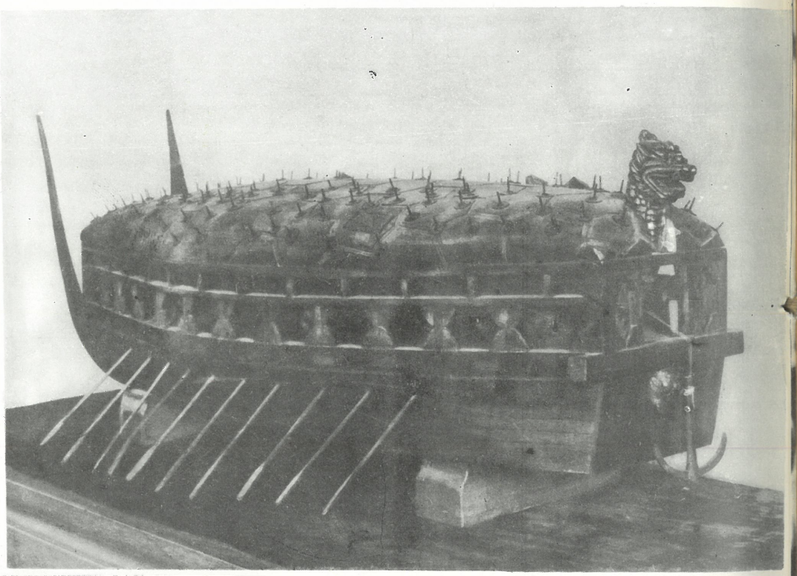
訓民正音

御製曰 훈민정음

國之語音 국지어음

Korean alphabet "Hoonmin Jungeum" originated in the 15th century

The Relics of the Li Dynasty Period



The tortoise boat

White porcelain of the Li Dynasty

U.S. IMPERIALISM— OUR COMMON ENEMY

On June 24, a mass rally was held in Pyongyang to mark the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea." Delegates from various countries attended the rally. Excerpts from their speeches are as follows:

Our Duty Is to Promote the Cause of the Unification of Korea

Mrs. THEJA GUNAWARDHANA

Chairman of the Asian Economic Bureau and Head of the Ceylonese Delegation

Fourteen years ago on June 25th, 1950, the U.S.A. committed an unpardonable aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

For the purpose of occupying the whole of Korea by force, the puppet clique under U.S. control launched an armed aggression on the northern part. Had this aggression succeeded, the whole of Asia and the socialist countries would have had to face U.S. aggression.

The aggression had cost U.S.A. 20 billion dollars and 73 million tons of armaments and yet the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people could not be overpowered. This also demonstrated the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea under Marshal Kim Il Sung and the vitality of the socialist system.

Atomic guns, missiles, germ warfare and cannibalism only proved that they were powerless in the face of a mass armed struggle which honouring the revolutionary code never begs for peace but fights bravely to victory.

The U.S. army has no moral grounds to squat any longer in South Korea.

It is our duty to promote the cause of reunification and we shall do our best. Here in Korea are so clearly seen in diametrical opposition socialism and imperialism, progress and reaction, independence and neo-colonialism, peace and war, justice and injustice—proving to the world and pro-imperialists the nature of imperialism can never change and the principles of revolutionary struggle also remain unchanged.

Go away U.S. imperialists from South Korea!

Long live a reunified Korea!

We Will Surely Win the Final Victory

NAN HAN-CHEN

Head of the Chinese Delegation, Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the Chinese People's Republic and President of the Chinese Council for Promotion of International Trade

The Korean people are now carrying on the struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea and peacefully unify the country.

We are firmly convinced that with the encouragement of the entire world people the Korean people will certainly realize their desire for the peaceful unification of the country after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Today U.S. imperialism is carrying forward a scheme for the "South Korea-Japan talks;" the aim of the talks is to frame up the so-called "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" by banding together the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi bandits.

The Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean and Japanese peoples against the "South Korea-Japan talks."

The international situation at the present juncture has changed markedly and the situation of the imperialists and their stooges are worsening as days go by. The national liberation movement is mounting vigorously in Asian, African and Latin American countries and very favourable revolutionary conditions have been created before us. But the U.S.-led imperialists are continuously running amuck, not taking their defeats lying down.

Recently the U.S. imperialists are gravely menacing peace in Asia, intensifying their aggressive and war machinations in this area.

The Chinese people determinedly support the Geneva agreement and resolutely back the just, anti-U.S., patriotic struggle of the Laotian and South Vietnamese peoples.

And the Chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea and accomplishing the peaceful unification of the country. We also extend undivided support to the heroic struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism and old and new colonialism and their stooges.

If the entire world people unite, form a broad anti-imperialist united front and resolutely fight against U.S.-led imperialism, we will certainly win final victory.

We Wish No Peace of Slaves

KOUYATE

Minister of Development of the Republic of Mali and Head of the Mali Delegation

After they were beaten in Korea, the U.S. imperialists were beaten in Vietnam, in Algeria, in Cuba, and today the people of Africa have risen up to crush them once and for all.

He who says that imperialism has changed and therefore it is ready to accept peace is grossly mistaken. Can there be peace between a slave and his master? We have in Africa definitely rejected these false advices. We know that peace must not be begged from imperialism. Peace must be gained through struggle. They say that as there are nuclear weapons we must no longer fight but live in peace. We do not want a peace of slaves. When you crushed in Korea the imperialist armies, they already had all kinds of weapons. This proves once again that no weapon can defeat the people.

In your present struggle for the peaceful unification of your country, we are on your side. I am convinced that the southern part of your country will surely be liberated from the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys despite their machinations and manoeuvres. It will be the same with Taiwan, South Vietnam, North Kalimantan and the Congo-Leopoldville.

We express thanks to you for the great patriotic example you showed to the whole world during the aggression of the imperialists of 1950. We express thanks to you for the brilliant example of building an independent national economy that you have shown.

We express thanks to you for the fraternal solidarity that you extended to us in the course of the Asian Economic Seminar.

Now we have a common heritage, that is, your great patriotic victory. And we are waging on your side the great struggle for the unification of your country, for complete defeat of imperialism, for liberty and happiness of our peoples.

We will leave your country with unshakable confidence in our common destiny. Having such an energetic and wise leader as Premier Kim Il Sung, the front of our people is assured of the final victory.

Imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism is in its agony. Let's hasten its death!

We Are Sure to See the Unified Korea

MARIO FELERY GARATE

Member of the Bolivia-Korea Friendship Committee and Bolivian Delegate

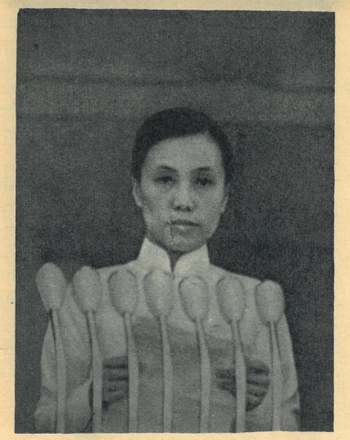
Observing the 14th anniversary of June 25, we friends of the heroic Korean people wish to pay our respect to the unprecedented spirit of sacrifice of the best sons and daughters of Korea who made the greatest sacrifice for the national liberation and defense of the fatherland braving all pains and sacrifices.

In this decisive war the Korean people scored a shining victory--an immortal exploit which dealt the most ignominious defeat to the self-styled world's mightiest army.

Indeed, great changes have taken place in the northern part of Korea. Under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea the Korean people and the leaders implementing the Chungsan-ri spirit and waging the Chullima movement are in the midst of the Seven-Year Plan to be in step with advanced countries which have realized industrialization. A forceful struggle they are waging, and they have scored already great successes in all parts of the country—Hwanghai Iron Works, Soopoong Hydro-electric Power Station, Ryongsung Machine-building Factory, Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant, Pyongyang Textile Mill, Bongoong Febrauary 8 Vinalon Factory, to name a few.

Millions of people know so well about your great heroism, the high dignity of the heroic Korean people.

And we are sure we will see without fail a unified Korea.



The Tradition of the Korean People's Heroic Struggle Is Inspiring Us

NGUYEN THI BINH

Member of the C.C. of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and Head of the South Vietnam Delegation

The people of South Vietnam are full of admiration for the tradition of heroic struggle of the Korean people against imperialism and are always extremely anxious to learn from their Korean comrades.

In 1950, the American imperialists and their lackeys unleashed a big offensive against North Korea in the hope of occupying the whole territory of Korea and of realizing the sinister design of enslaving the Asian countries. They dragged 15 countries into their criminal war under the flag of the U.N. The Korean people with their ardent patriotism and strong heroism surmounted all the trials and difficulties and finally defeated the aggressive troops of the American imperialists and their satellites. This victory of the Korean people was a crushing blow to the barbarous imperialists; it also gave other peoples a great encouragement and a great confidence.

The spirit of heroic struggle of the Korean people is now manifested eloquently in their struggle for the upbuilding of the country. With the noble spirit of relying on their own forces and at the speed of Chullima, the heroic people of Korea transformed the war ruins into beautiful towns, beautiful factories and in a short space of time built their country into an advanced industrial-agricultural state. The people are leading a happy life, materially abundant and spiritually radiant.

This is precisely the successes achieved thanks to the spirit of relying on one's own forces in the building of an independent economy, and eloquent proof of those successes was brought before the Asian Economic Seminar which ended with success yesterday.

The South Vietnamese people rejoice over the great victories of the Korean people just as over their own and sincerely wish them still greater success in the building of the country under the guidance of their beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

In spite of their defeats, American imperialists would not abandon their designs of aggression. The South Korean people are at present held in the grip of the enemy. But nothing can break the unshakable fighting spirit of the South Korean people; the struggle of the youths and people of South Korea against the American imperialists for saving the fatherland is gaining momentum.

The struggle of the entire Korean people against American imperialism for unifying the country is a just struggle, which is supported by the peoples of the whole world.

The American imperialists should pull out of South Korea, and the Korean issue should be settled by the Korean people themselves.

The people of South Vietnam resolutely support the legitimate demands of the Korean people and are firmly convinced that the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the country will finally be crowned with victory.

The Peoples of Our Two Countries Who Have the Same Experiences Are Closely Linked With Each Other

TEMMAR HAMID

Economic Secretary of the Political Bureau of the F.L.N. Party and Delegate from Algeria

The day when the Americans unleashed armed aggression against the Korean people in 1950 is an unforgettable day for all the peoples who have risen in a struggle against foreign imperialism; this day reminds the Korean people that the danger still hangs around the gate; this day reminds all the newly-independent countries that the danger has not disappeared. This day demands all the revolutionaries to strengthen the mobilized posture that is always necessary for keeping counterrevolution and imperialism in check.

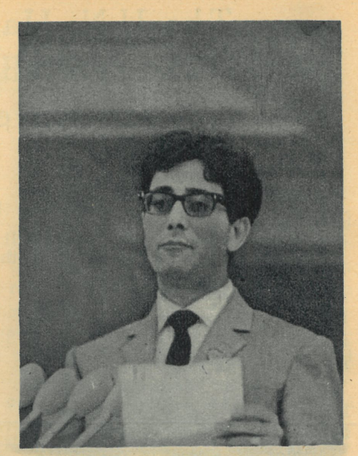
The Algerian people know well the ugly and odious aspect of the war of aggression imposed upon them by the French imperialists in the past. Still now they remain mobilized against the external blows of the anti-popular, counterrevolution allied with imperialism. Therefore, the Algerian people well understand the same danger that menaces the Korean people and have a warm feeling of solidarity with the fraternal Korean people.

By the community of the historical past drenched in the blood of our heroes who fought for revolution and independence, the peoples of our two countries are firmly united.

Our two peoples have seen their children, women, old folk murdered by the dastard imperialists in revenge of the ruthless blows dealt at them by the revolutionary fighters.

Our two peoples have the community of experience of suffering from the occupation regime and the puppet political system imposed upon them by foreigners, that can never exist without being propped up by imperialism and violence.

In Algeria, too, there have been fraudulent elections— "free" participation of the population in the elections under the truncheons and through the forced displacement of the population. The South Korean people are still experiencing tne election farce.



And, since the history of revolution is universal, we are convinced that the revolution will gain victory in South Korea as well as in South Vietnam and in all parts of Africa.

Indonesian People Will Fight Together With the Korean People

F. RUNTURAMBI

Member of the Co-operation Parliament of Indonesia and Head of the Indonesian Delegation

June 25 has become a day of strengthening international solidarity against the U.S. imperialists of all peoples throughout the world.

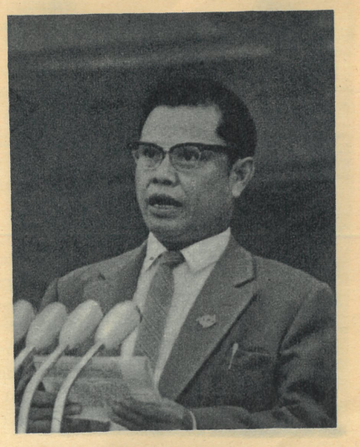
1. June 25 is a manifestation of the unlimited strength of a revolutionary struggle and international solidarity of the peoples against U.S. imperialism.

2. June 25 is an evidence of the powerful strength of the peoples for the inevitable victory of every revolutionary struggle of the people over imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

It is you, beloved Korean people, that has encouraged us Indonesian people and all other fighting nations that the aggressive U.S. imperialism can and should be defeated through revolution and not by embracing imperialism and not to be feared by the U.S. imperialist intimidation.

There is no doubt that the Korean people will become stronger in economic and political fields. The reunification of Korea is ensured. Korea is not yet reunified because U.S. imperialism is occupying South Korea, continuously hindering the reunification of Korea. On this matter I can assure you that the Indonesian people will struggle side by side with you in defeating U.S. imperialism.

It becomes clearer that your struggle for the reunification of Korea is also our struggle. Your victory in crushing the American imperialists is also our victory. Your success in building up socialism is also our success. We urge for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the southern part of Korea.



The U.N. Has No Right to Intervene in the Internal Affairs of the Korean People

SINGAMA LUVILA

Representative of the Council of National Liberation of the Congo(L) and Head of the Congolese(L) Delegation

At Panmunjom, imperialism believed in its haughty arrogance that it could bring the people of Korea to their knees.

It is also at Panmunjom that for the first time the eagle lowered its head!

Master of Korea is the Korean people.

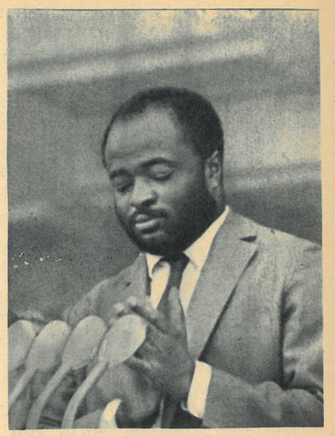
To make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea is today the most ardent desire of the Korean people.

In Seoul the popular masses headed by the students are shouting their demands for the unification of the country to the Pak Jung Hi clique, braving the bullets and bayonets of the Yanks.

The only correct way of peaceful unification of Korea lies in unifying the country in accordance with the proposals advanced consistently by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since long ago.

Foreign powers must not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea!

The unification of Korea can be achieved neither in New York nor in Washington. The United Nations



has no right whatsoever to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

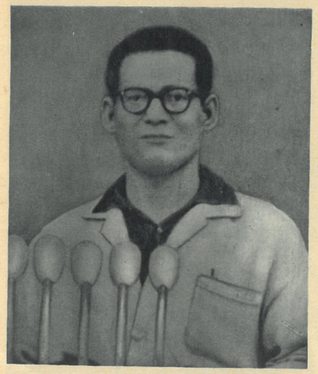
Down with American imperialism, the enemy of the peoples throughout the world!

We Are Fighting the Common Enemy

VIRIATO DA CRUZ

Leader of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola and Delegate from Angola

We—people of Angola and African peoples, Korean people and Asian peoples—have common enemies: the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism; and we have one common object to live and work with freedom, dignity and in peace. Tomorrow like yesterday, our unity and our solidarity will be the principal guarantee of victories.



Though imperialism is being weakened more and more, it continues to exist. It will never stop dominating and exploiting of its own accord. The mounting, courageous struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. occupation is the most familiar proof of it.

The people of Angola, as well as all the freedom-loving peoples, ardently support the struggle of the South Korean people for their emancipation from U.S. occupation, for democracy and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

By the success achieved in building an independent national economy, the Korean people have also made an important contribution to the battle of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples against neo-colonialism and imperialism, and for the establishment of an independent economy. We wish the Korean people still greater success. That is why we support them in the struggle against U.S. imperialsim, the most cruel and dangerous enemy of the world people. We demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops presents a grave danger to peace in the Far East and the world. The immediate and complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea will greatly facilitate the consolidation of world peace.

The South Korean people are thus fighting for the consolidation of peace in the Far East and the world.

We would like, lastly, to express our wholehearted thanks to the Korean people for the support they continuously extend to the hard and courageous struggle of the people of Angola.

Relying above all upon their own forces and with the support of the African, Asian, and Latin American peoples and of all freedom-loving peoples, the people of Angola will certainly win victory!

CULTURE OF THE LI DYNASTY

The late 14th century witnessed the fall of the Koryu kingdom and a new feudal state—Li dynasty—came into being in Korea. The new Li kingdom lasted until the early 20th century.

During this period events of great significance took place in the history of Korea in all fields—politics, economy, culture, military affairs, etc. The Korean people fought the seven-year long Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598) against Hideyoshi's army of Japan; a new philosophical school made its appearance to oppose the academic investigations and to insist on seeking the truth through practice and concrete substance. It was also during this period that the bourgeois reform movement began.

Under the influence of these events the culture of the Li period progressed remarkably, and it was enriched by the fine cultural traditions of the preceding periods.

The adoption of the Korean alphabet "Hoonmin Jungeum" can be termed as the most outstanding achievement of this era.

Up to then Chinese characters and "Ridoo" (a system of writing by borrowing the sound of Chinese characters) were used in writing. But shortcomings were felt in writing the Korean language. To answer the needs, in January 1444 a new system of writing was adopted. The new system—phonetic symbols—was easy to learn, and the letters could transcribe any kind of sound. Thanks to the adoption of the "Hoonmin Jungeum" the Korean language and culture could develop by leaps and bounds, and a unified development was possible for the Korean nation.

Another remarkable achievement of the Li period was the formation of a new philosophical school which flourished between the 17th and the 19th centuries.

This period saw further aggravation of social contradictions and the feudal social system facing an imminent collapse.

From their earnest desire to settle the social contradictions, to promote the country's development, and to relieve the people from the wretched life, the thinkers of the Practical School strove devotedly to reform the country's government, economy and culture.

Thinkers of the Practical School—Li Soo Gwang, Ryoo Hyung Won, Ri Ik, Hong Dai Yong, Bak Ji Won, Jung Yak Yong and others—inherited what the preceding periods had scored in science, technique and thought, and adopted advanced sciences and technology of foreign countries. They made various machines and instruments, and set up a number of new theories based on the knowledge of astronomy, geography and mathematics. "Rotation of the Earth" and "Infinity of the Universe" were some of their new theories. They gave a materialistic approach to Nature and Universe.

The revolutionary elements of the Practical School greatly inspired ideologically the struggle of the people against the feudal regime and foreign aggression in the mid-19th century, and exerted a great influence upon the reformist movement and the patriotic enlightenment movement for turning the country into a developed capitalist country from the stage of backward feudalism.

In the field of history "The Chronicle of the Li Dynasty," "History of Koryu" (10th-14th centuries) and many others were published. All these are valuable for the study of government, economy, culture, and customs of the Li and Koryu periods. Moreover, to print these works a great number of metal types were made and large printing houses set up.

Literature of narratives and Korean poetry made further progress in the period. Particularly, the poems and stories of Bak Ji Won and Jung Yak Yong and poet Kim Sak Kat criticized and satirized scathingly the corrupt feudal society. "Koowoonmong" and "Sashinamjungki," novels by Kim Man Joong, exposed the degraded life of the nobility of the time. It was also during this period that the "Tale of Heungbo," "Tale of Simchung," "Tale of Choonhyang," "Tale of Janghwa and Hongryun" and many other novels written in Korean appeared. All these works reflected the lofty character and aspiration of our people. Indeed, the Li period can be termed as a period of most conspicuous growth in the history of literature of our country.

The Li period also produced prominent musicians Bak Yun and Sin Jai Hyo. Then there were painters Kim Hong Do and Sin Yoon Bok who developed a popular and national style of drawing, and left pictures of advanced realism.

Natural science and technology of the time, too, scored great attainments.

In astronomy various new apparatuses and installations necessary for observing the movements of the heavenly bodies were made, and calendars and celestial maps produced. During this period, it is recorded, the aurora was observed. A metal rain gauge was invented in 1442, and widely used. Especially in 1438, the Heumgyungkak was set up for the observation of the movement of the heavenly bodies and measurement of time.

During the period medical science made long strides. "Hyangyak Jipsungbang," a collection of successes and experiences the medicine and pharmacy had scored by then; "Euibangryoochi," a medical encyclopaedia that systematized medical science into 95 branches based on the studies made in medicines in our country and China; and "Dongeuibogam," a collection of the results of "Dongeuihak" (traditional Korean medicine) written by Hu Joon, came out in

OUR PEOPLE'S POWER

The Korean people greet the sixteenth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—their glorious fatherland—at the time of the country's unprecedented prosperity and progress.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great gain the Korean people have won in the course of carrying out the Korean revolution under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

With the founding of the D.P.R.K. on September 9, 1948, a genuine people's power came into being for the first time in the history of the Korean people.

SOVEREIGNTY IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE

The question of political power is a basic one in all revolutions.

For a long time the toiling masses of Korea had most earnestly wished for a political power of their own. Many revolutionaries fought for it, even giving their lives, and as a result, the sovereignty has been firmly placed in the hands of the people. Today the people are real masters of the country.

The working class and the entire people have cast aside the exploiting class to become owners of the means of production as well as the state power.

The people have the right and freedom to constitute a power organ according to their will, exercise sovereignty, take part in the management of the state and economy, and enjoy the fruits of their labour.

Everyone works according to his ability, and he gets his share according to his work. People are entitled to rest, free medical treatment, free education, and many other benefits from the state. Moreover, the state guarantees the people political and economic freedom and rights and ensures the freedom of individuality in the spiritual and cultural life.

Under the condition in which the working people have been freed from oppression and exploitation and the interests of the state and individuals accord with each other, unlimited possibility presents itself before the people of the free development of individuality, talent and taste of the people for their own happiness and for the prosperity of the state.

In our society, where the people are masters of the country, to manage and run the state is the people's business. Therefore, the broad working masses of our country deem it the most honourable thing to take an active part in running the country for the good of the collective and society and for their own happiness and display their enthusiasm to the full in the political, economic and cultural fields.

The identity of the interests of the state with those of individuals and a high degree of consciousness of the people about their work cause the unlimited creative activeness and voluntary enthusiasm of the working people to flourish to the full.

The Chullima movement, a nation-wide movement for accelerating the country's socialist construction to the maximum, is a clear testimony to the voluntary enthusiasm and great creative power of the toiling people who are working for the good of the state. The highest political and labour enthusiasm and creative power of our people are rushing production, technique and science, culture and arts, education, physical culture and sports, and public health to move ahead at the speed of Chullima.

That the masses of producers directly take an active part in the management of enterprise is a more vivid expression of such voluntary enthusiasm. In our society, today, the working people do not stop at carrying out their production assignments with credit, but they pay attention to the welfare of the collective as a whole and take part in the management of enterprises. In short, they directly participate in planning and labour administration; they themselves organize and execute the work-team accounting system, take care of the equipment, establish norms, and carry on inspection.

In this way our political power takes firmly its root among the popular masses. It is a genuine people's power ensuring the national sovereignty and independence.

REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION OF OUR PEOPLE'S POWER

The Korean people have established the brilliant revolutionary tradition in their protracted and difficult struggle for political power.

Since the March 1st Popular Uprising in 1919, which took place under the direct influence of the Great October Revolution, and as a result of the sharpening contradictions between the Japanese imperialists, who occupied Korea, and the Korean people, the anti-Japanese, national-liberation movement with the working class as its main force had been waged consistently in our country.

The Korean revolutionary movement, particularly in the 1930s, came to base itself on the strategy and tactics of Marxism-Leninism under the leadership of the Korean communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle waged for fifteen years under the guidance of the Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung was one for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party in Korea, and, at the same time, for establishing a genuine people's power of new type.

During this period in the partizan bases-liberated areas a people's revolutionary government comprising the broad patriotic forces was established in accordance with the line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The people's revolutionary government adopted its political programme for carrying out anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolutionary tasks, giving the entire population in the liberated areas equal democratic rights including those to elect and to be elected. It also confiscated land owned by the Japanese imperialists and Japanese stooges and distributed it among the peasants gratuitously. Besides, several measures of democratic social and economic reforms were taken.

In the partizan bases-liberated areas all reactionary ruling apparatuses were smashed, and democratic social, political and economic reforms were carried out by the people's revolutionary government based on the revolutionary armed forces. And this became the prototype of a new society to come; experiences were accumulated in founding and running the people's power.

With the surrender of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945, liberation came to our nation and, at the initiative of the people, people's committees were organized in all parts of the country.

However, these people's committees by no means sprang up from nothing. Their roots are in the revolutionary tradition established in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

STRENGTHENING THE PEOPLE'S POWER

That a spontaneous movement for creating the people's power was unfolded in all parts of the country after liberation shows that our people regarded the people's committee as their real organ for exercising sovereignty.

The people's committees established by the people themselves in all localities did much work after liberation; they restored order in the confused situation created right after liberation, stabilized the livelihood of the people, and ensured them democratic rights.

The people's committees in a few months manifested a great advantage and vitality everywhere and earned much prestige and the confidence of the masses.

However, the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea, and they suppressed and dissolved the people's committees, blocking the way to the founding of a unified provisional government, the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people.

Such being the reality, it was necessary for North Korea to establish a central state power organ for guiding all people's committees in a unified, planned way so that the revolution could progress without interruption. To this end on February 8, 1946, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea came into being.

It was a power to exercise the dictatorship of the people's democracy in carrying out the tasks of anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution; it was an embodiment of the united front embracing patriotic forces of all walks of life with the working class-led worker-peasant alliance as the core.

The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea under the leadership of the Party executed the dictatorship of the people's democracy and enforced all democratic reforms including the Land Reform and Nationalization of Major Industries to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolutionary tasks. It installed the people's democratic system in the northern part of the country laying a mighty democratic base for pushing ahead with the Korean revolution in the country as a whole.

With the completion of democratic revolutionary tasks, our country gradually entered the transition period to socialism.

If the socialist revolution was to be pushed forward, there must be installed a strong dictatorship of the proletariat, and it should be consolidated step by step as the revolution makes progress.

Proceeding from the concrete condition of the revolution in our country, the Party in the stage of the democratic revolution solved this problem by strengthening and developing the already established dictatorship of the people's democracy relying upon the political forces that it had built up.

Thus, in February 1947 democratic elections were held to constitute the People's Committee of North

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this period.

In the fields of technology and military science, the "tortoise ship"—the world's first iron-clad ship—made its first appearance in 1413, mines were made by Sin Gwan Ho in the 19th century; crane was invented by Jung Yak Yong in the 19th century. Then Kim Jung Ho drew up a map of Korea almost as accurate as modern maps.

Between the mid-19th century and the early 20th century a nation-wide struggle took place against foreign aggression. It was during this period that the enlightenment movement of the reformists and patriotic-minded progressives demanded a reformation of feudal society into a bourgeois society.

Joo Si Gyung, Bak Eun Sik and other patriotic-minded scholars unfolded a powerful enlightenment movement at the time when the struggle of patriotic volunteers against the Japanese invaders was surging. Enlightenment and patriotic education were their goals.

They published many newspapers and magazines, set up learned societies and schools, and encouraged the study of history, culture, and great men of the country, thus developing the culture and stepping up the enlightenment of the people.

Korea, a legitimate central power organ.

Fulfilling the function of the proletarian dictatorship the People's Committee of North Korea cemented the achievements of the democratic revolution attained in the North. It pushed forward the national economy and improved the material and cultural life of the people, gradually going over to undertaking the tasks of the period of transition to socialism.

Meanwhile in South Korea the U.S. imperialists rigged up a puppet government in an attempt to divide Korea under the plan of colonizing South Korea perpetually. In these circumstances, our Party had to take a decisive measure to meet the grave situation the country faced. All-Korea general elections were held, which culminated in founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1948.

Now the Korean people came to have a unified, lawful central government and could push forward the revolution more vigorously on the strength of the people's government.

The people's government waged a struggle of removing the evil aftermaths of Japanese rule in political, economic and cultural spheres of the country and thoroughly repressed pro-Japanese elements and national traitors.

It played a great role of economic organizer as well as cultural educator in building an independent national economy, in developing the socialist economy and culture, and in improving the material and cultural wellbeing of the working people.

Today our country is an advanced industrial-agricultural country possessing a powerful heavy industry with a machine-building industry as its core, a modern light industry, and flourishing agriculture which does not know crop failure.

Science and culture have also bloomed along with the speedy growth of economy.

The victorious socialist revolution and the country's stepped-up socialist construction brought about a fundamental change in the class composition of our society, which in turn strengthened the political base of the people's power.

All classes and all people are embraced in the socialist economy which put an end to exploitation of man by man. And among the people comradely relations have taken shape of working together and closely co-operating with each other for common interests and common prosperity.

In this way the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class has been further consolidated under socialism and, on the basis of this, the impregnable political unity of the entire people laid down.

Under the new conditions in which the socialist transformation of the economic forms has been completed, fundamental changes have taken place in the socio-economic situation and class relationship in the country, and productive forces are on the sharp increase, the Workers' Party of Korea is taking prompt measures for further enhancing the role and functions of the people's power in socialist construction to answer the needs of the new reality.

BANNER OF FREEDOM AND HAPPINESS

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the genuine people's power—is the banner of freedom and happiness for the Korean people.

The rapid development of the economy and culture of the country has brought about basic changes in the life of our people.

The Korean people have completely done away with the centuries-old backwardness in their material and cultural life; now they are leading a happy life without worries about food, clothing and housing, for the first time in their history.

These achievements registered under the people's power are exerting a great revolutionary influence upon the South Korean people and encouraging them to the anti-U.S., country-saving struggle.

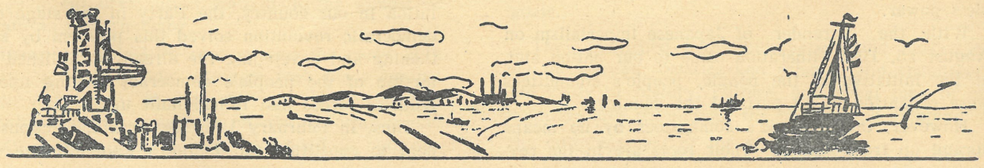
Today, a revolutionary spirit manifests itself stronger than ever in the southern part of the country; the people are struggling to drive out U.S. imperialism from South Korea and unify the country under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Koreans abroad are taking a boundless national pride in the prospering fatherland and they are yearning for the northern part of the country.

Korean residents in Japan who long suffered the sorrows of a ruined nation are returning to the embrace of their dear fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

And the prestige of the country keeps rising thanks to the prosperity and development of the Republic, to the correct foreign policy of our Party and Government, and to its loyalty to proletarian internationalism.

All the successes and feats the Korean people achieved through their heroic struggle braving hard trials are due to the fact that the people's power has been steadily cemented under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. And this has been a brilliant fruition of the correct lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea that defends resolutely the purity of the Marxist-Leninist theories on the proletarian dictatorship and applied it creatively to the specific, historical conditions of the country.



JUNG IL HAS HIS MOTHERLAND

Many "incurable" diseases are being successfully conquered in our country. Severe cases of burns are snatched from the jaws of death by pieces of skins of others; the cripples are made to find their legs and the blind to regain eye-sight.

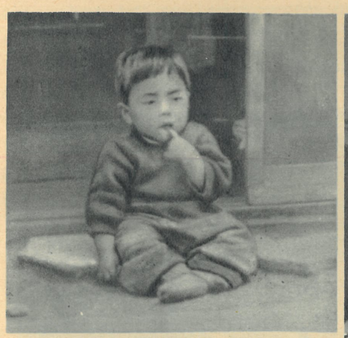
Recently the country learned another moving story about the medical workers. It is a story of a ten-year-old cripple named Kim Jung Il and the staff of the South Pyungan Provincial Hospital. This is the story.

Boy Kim Jung Il was born in Okawamachi, Yokosuka, Japan. He was a born cripple. His parents consulted almost all noted surgeons about Jung Il, going to a lot of expenses, but in vain.

They even took Jung Il to the Tokyo University hospital, but the hospital demanded 300,000 yen in advance for hospitalization, and they were not sure if Jung Il could be cured. The parents thought they were at the end of the road. And their hearts ached more as the boy grew up.

In 1960 the family with Jung Il returned to the fatherland. And Jung Il's parents were placed in a daily necessaries factory in Yangduk County, South Pyungan Province. Thus they started a new life in their own land.

Presently Jung Il reached the school age. One day a teacher of the primary course of the Ryonggye Middle School called at Jung Il's house and enrolled him in the school. And two girl pupils



Jung Il was a born cripple in Japan ↑

→ *Thanks to the devotion of the staff members of the surgery of the South Pyungan Provincial Hospital Jung Il takes his first steps*

of the school carried Jung Il on their backs to and from school every day.

With the help of the teachers and friends Jung Il never missed a school excursion and an athletic meet.

In the opening ceremony of the school athletic meet Jung Il entered the ground at the head of the ranks of the pupils in the arms of his teacher. Brothers and sisters of the fatherland literally became the legs for him. The tears of the parents had been of pity on the disabled son, but now they were of gratitude and appreciation.

One day in December last year, to their surprise, a surgeon of the South Pyungan Provincial Hospital, Doctor Jung Yoon Kun, made an unannounced call to their house.

"Why didn't you let us know about your son? The teachers and pupils of the Ryonggye Middle School wrote to us about him... We are going to do everything we can for Jung Il."

Doctor Jung's words were so unexpected. The parents did not know what to say. Only tears came to Jung Il's mother, Oh Sam Soon.

Greatly moved as she was, she did not have a full understanding of our public health workers who have genuine love for man.

Jung Il was taken to the hospital. But the treatment did not move ahead as expected.

There were numerous consultations and the Party meetings on Jung Il.

At first physical therapy and radio therapy were used to strengthen the enfeebled feet. Doctors Han Deuk Ryul and Jung Yoon Kun who were assigned to take the case of Jung Il massaged the boy's feet three hours every day. Doctor Son Eung Sang even made clogs for the boy to correct his deformed soles of feet and exercise the legs. This went on for some 50 days.

The doctors' devotion was not vain, and Jung Il's feet began to gradually get some strength and he could straighten his back to some extent. The left foot was recovered with little difficulty.

But the right foot had to go under knife. When the operation was decided, a difficult problem arose. The foot had become deformed because it was kept long from walking, and a bone had to be transplanted. But whose bone? Usually the patient himself provides the bone to be transplanted. But it was impossible in this case, as Jung Il was very weak from long suffering. Such being the case, the doctors and nurses knew what they should do.

On February 20 — the day of Jung Il's operation. Inside and outside the operation room, there was a big "confusion"—doctors, nurses and others wanted to give their bones to Jung Il. Among them were seen Yung Sook and Choon Ok—these were the two girls that carried Jung Il on their backs to school every day—and Jung Il's teacher Li Hwa Ja.

Everyone was anxious to give Jung Il a piece of his bone. And there was Jung Il's mother, too, who said to the doctor:

"Please, stop all of them. I'm his mother. Cut out my bone, even all of it, if needed!"

Inside the operation room doctors Kim Jang Hoo, Jung Yoon Kun and nurse Ryang Gil Ja were the first ones to give their bones. Jung Il's mother so moved just sat down with her face soaked in tears. She said to herself: "My benevolent fatherland! No people is like ours!"

The transplantation of bone was successfully carried out.

On April 15 Jung Il walked out of the ward with the aid of the crutches and the nurses.

Seeing this, Doctor Han Deuk Ryul shouted for joy: "Jung Il! Now throw away the crutches! You can make it without that."

Now Jung Il began to walk on his own. Treating such cases as Jung Il's is not too difficult in the light of highly developed modern medical science; yet Jung Il can be cured only in his fatherland. Why? Because only in his fatherland there are such medical workers whose devotion to the patients is boundless and because the affection the people have for him is limitless. Only love and devotion no money can buy has made Jung Il walk sure-footedly on the soil of the fatherland.

With his school friends

How We Have Built An Independent National Economy

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Training of technical personnel is one of the most important problems in building an independent national economy.

Unless a country is in possession of technical cadres, it cannot build on its own a national economy equipped with modern technique, nor can it run it.

The protracted colonial rule of Korea by Japanese imperialism left evil consequences on Korea in the matter of national cadres as well. In the days of Japanese rule Koreans, a ruined people, were excluded from all leading positions in government and cultural organs. To be sure, there were a few Korean technicians, but they were made to engage in secondary industrial branches. In short, Koreans were barred from acquiring skills.

Under the circumstances, after the country's liberation the training of national cadres posed itself as a most important problem in building an independent country and an independent national economy.

To solve this problem the Workers' Party of Korea took a series of measures. On the one hand a big army of new technicians from among the workers and peasants was to be trained to make them serve the revolutionary cause of the working class, and on the other, old intellectuals be embraced and remoulded to make them work for building the new society. At the same time the Party saw to it that the technical and cultural standards of the working people are systematically raised and the nuclei of technical cadres of the working class be formed.

To train new technical personnel demanded a new educational system commensurate with the new situation of the country and various forms of teaching suitable to each stage of development of the national economy.

After liberation the Workers' Party of Korea uprooting the colonial enslavement education established in its place a new popular educational system to create favourable conditions for training national cadres.

In bringing up technical personnel both regular schools and spare-time schools, where one can study while working, were used. And it must be added that various forms of education were used in different stages in accordance with the demand of the national economy for the technical personnel.

At the time of liberation the country had only a few technicians to speak of. Such being the situation, to solve the complicated technical problems arising in economic construction and to lay the foundation for training national cadres, it was necessary, first of all, to turn out a large number of graduates of institutes of higher learning. Consequently, the Workers' Party of Korea set up a number of higher educational institutes including Kim Il Sung University and established the senior middle school system. In establishing institutes of higher learning, a line of gradual expansion with the growth of material conditions and accumulation of experience was adopted in the light of the fact that the country had few teachers and text-books and little experiences in this field. So, the meagre number of educators were most efficiently mobilized.

Along with higher education a large number of technicians of secondary education were trained.

In the post-war period, when the industrialization and technical revolution progressed at a rapid speed, the training of technical cadres became more urgent.

In anticipation of this, the Party expanded the higher educational system and, in particular, increased the number of institutes of technology and technolo-

gical courses.

Today the number of higher educational institutes stands at 96, and the enrollment in 1963 increased 71 times the figure for 1946 or 9.7 times over 1956. Now in our country the number of university and college students is 200 per 10,000 people.

And the senior middle schools which were divorced from practical education were abolished and instead the secondary and higher technical school systems were established. Thus it became possible to train our younger generation into all-roundly developed workers possessing both general and practical education.

And in our country back in 1948 came into being the spare-time schools and correspondence courses which enable one to receive a higher education without leaving one's job. And many veteran workers and peasants could receive a higher education at these schools or through these courses.

The educational system of spare-time schools for those employed rapidly grew in the post-war period, particularly in the period of technical reconstruction. Along with the expansion of spare-time schools and correspondence courses, the factory college, a new form of spare-time education where one can receive higher education on the job, was set up.

The superiority of the factory college is: first of all, it can train in a big way new intellectuals among the working class; secondly, it combines education with productive labour and link closely theory with practice; and lastly, it makes many leading workers receive a higher education without leaving their jobs so that they can apply to their work what they learned. This brings about better results in production and promotes the development of production and technology.

That the general educational level and cultural and technical standards of the working people rose rapidly, technical school graduates were allocated to factories and shops, and that, in particular, a great number of technicians and specialists were dispatched to all spheres of the national economy provided favourable conditions for setting up factory colleges in large numbers.

Today factory colleges are to be found in all major factories and enterprises in our country, and the proportion of factory college students in the number of workers studying in the spare-time schools accounts for over 11 per cent.

At the same time more classes were added to various departments of universities to accommodate more students, and spare-time schools were expanded for the working youth of urban areas. Correspondence courses were made to embrace more students irrespective of applicants' residence, thus the number of students enrolled in correspondence courses grew over 35.5 times in 1963 compared with 1954.

So, the number of worker-students in the total number of students increased from 33.2 per cent in the school year of 1959-1960 to 69.6 per cent in that of 1963-1964.

Proceeding from the fact that the growth of production and technology greatly depends upon the training of technical personnel, the Workers' Party of Korea took a series of measures to steadily heighten the consciousness of the teachers and students, to integrate education with productive labour, and to constantly raise the level of teaching and research work.

The Party embraced the old intellectuals and enlisted them into building a new society and made them help young intellectuals with their knowledge, skills, and experiences. This was one of the important features of the Party policy on training technical personnel.

Though the intellectuals of the past, in essence, are of the old society, they were of an oppressed nation, subjected to national discrimination and imperialist suppression. Consequently, they were in possession of revolutionary character opposing imperialism. Hence, the Workers' Party of Korea pursued the policy of educating and remoulding them.

The Party enrolled the advanced elements of the old intellectuals into its ranks, mobilized them for the execution of revolutionary tasks, thus remoulding all the intellectuals into faithful servents of the people through the practical work and struggle.

Upholding the Party's policy the absolute majority of old intellectuals came out to devote their knowledge and talent to the building of a new society, and even a multitude of intellectuals from South Korea came to the embrace of the Republic, rejecting the rule of U.S. imperialism and the puppet clique. And the Workers' Party of Korea paid great concern to providing them with all conditions so that they can take an active part in socialist construction.

Giving creative help to the new working intellectuals, the old intellectuals are actively taking part in building an independent national economy.

In solving the question of technical personnel, besides school education and remoulding old intellectuals, it was important to raise systematically the technical and cultural levels of the working people and form the nuclei of technical cadres of the working class.

The objective demands for solving rapidly the problem of technical personnel by raising the technical and cultural standards of the working people became more urgent in the post-war period. This was related to the fact that our economy developed at the very rapid pace, technical reconstruction was accelerated, and that the ranks of new workers swelled as production expanded.

The main object in raising the technical level of the working people was to make them reach that of the junior middle school graduates or above in general education and acquire more than one technique. To this end, in the city and the countryside were built many junior middle schools and middle schools for the working people where over one million workers and peasants were enrolled.

For further improving the technical level of the workers the technique passing-on system is in force on a wide scale.

At the same time a great number of inventions, suggestions and rationalization proposals were introduced with much success into production.

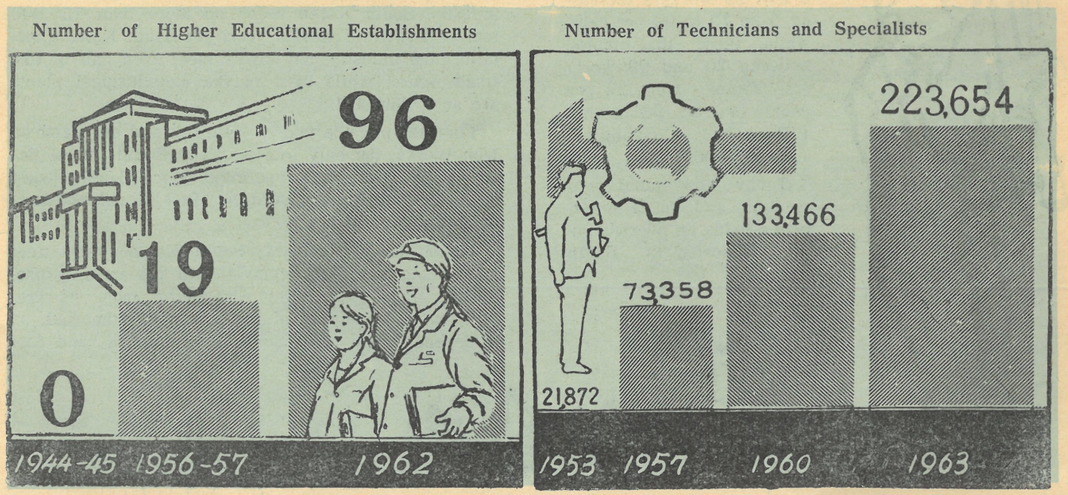
With thorough implementation of the Party's policy on training the technical personnel, the number of technical cadres rapidly increased and their technical qualifications were substantially improved. Thus the problem of technical personnel was successfully solved.

In 1963, the number of technicians and specialists increased ten times over 1953: the number of engineers increased 18 times, assistant engineers 14 times and the specialists 7 times respectively. And today our country has over 223,000 technicians and specialists. In 1963 their number was 100 for every 1,000 employees.

On the basis of the successes attained in the training of technical cadres, during the Seven-Year Plan period a yet larger number of technicians and specialists will be trained, who are needed in building an independent national economy and implementing the technical revolution.

During the Seven-Year Plan period 460,000 assistant engineers and secondary specialists and more than 180,000 engineers and specialists will be trained. By the end of 1967 the number of engineers and specialists will reach 230,000 and that of assistant engineers and secondary specialists 600,000, that is, 6.1 times and 6.3 times greater than in 1960 respectively.

Such a big army of engineers and technicians will be trained during the Seven-Year Plan period. and this will make it possible to solve on our own all the problems arising in the socialist economic construction and carry out with credit the great cause of building an independent national economy.



SOUTH KOREAN INDUSTRY UNDER U.S. OCCUPATION

FROM the very first day of their occupation of South Korea U.S. imperialism destroyed what industry there was in South Korea, which could become the foundation for an independent industry. It has been the aim of the U.S. to put the South Korean economy under its complete control, and under the name of "aid" the U.S. imperialists have dumped surplus American goods so as to reduce the South Korean industry to an appendage to the U.S. economy.

The colonial onesidedness and dependency of South Korea's industry can be seen in its decreasing production and backwardness.

In 1960 the gross value of industrial output in South Korea shrank to 67.3 per cent compared with the closing year of Japanese imperialist rule. The output of the processing industry decreased to 56.2 per cent in the postwar period (1954-1960) as against 1940, and its share in the national income accounted for only 18.4 per cent in 1961.

Industrial enterprises of South Korea keep decreasing compared with the years of Japanese imperialist rule. Between 1948 and 1961, out of the total number of enterprises of the manufacturing industry those that employ between 5 and 29 workers increased from 73 to 89 per cent, while those that employ between 30 and 99 workers shrank from 22 per cent to 9 per cent. ("Hangook Gyungje," January 1963)

Today the number of medium and small enterprises holds an overwhelming majority in South Korea's industry, accounting for 97.4 per cent of the total, 97.5 per cent in the manufacturing industry, and 89.5 per cent in mining industry. On top of it, the medium and small enterprises are financially weak and technically backward.

Consequently, improvement of equipment is out of the question for these firms, and the running of these factories is financed by high-interested loans. So bankruptcy is quite common.

All this proves that the colonial industry of South Korea cannot perform even simple reproduction, and its fragmentization is going from bad to worse. Bankruptcy and ruin are its characteristic.

The colonial onesidedness and dependency of the South Korean industry can be seen also in its weak and deformed heavy industry.

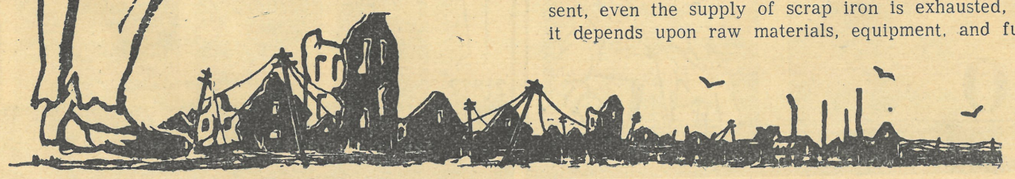
In 1941 before liberation, South Korea had most of the country's meagre machine industry, turning out some 72 per cent of the total output of the country, that is, 35.1 per cent of the country's needs.

After the liberation, however, because of the deliberate machination of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, the machine industry was utterly destroyed. Suffice to show the number of workers employed in this field. In 1943 the number of workers engaged in machine industry was 12.1 per cent of the total number in the manufacturing industry. But the figure shrank to 7.3 per cent in 1959, and it is still diminishing. And what machine plants there are only turn out some simple farm implements at best, or they are repair shops.

In the light of such backwardness in the machine industry South Korea needs no more than 150,000 tons of structural steel a year, yet South Korea's metallurgical industry can hardly meet even half of this small figure, while most of the metallurgical plants are at a standstill.

For example, the poorly equipped and old Samhwa Iron Works, the only iron works in South Korea, has frequently suspended operation since 1954 owing to financial difficulty. And in 1962 it did not turn out even one ton of pig iron.

Inchon Heavy Industry, South Korea's only steel mill, being not fed regularly with pig iron, is producing some steel ingot with scrap iron. At present, even the supply of scrap iron is exhausted, so it depends upon raw materials, equipment, and fuel from America, paying high prices. It is constantly threatened with closing down. Because of the collapse of heavy industry the ratio between the production of means of production and that of consumer goods in the processing industry was 29.6:70.4 in 1938, but it stood at 12.1:87.9 in 1960.



The onesidedness was worsened in industry owing to the intentional destruction of links and balance between industrial branches by the U.S. imperialists who have subjugated completely the South Korean industry.

The U.S. imperialists reduced South Korea's fuel and power industries to an appendage to the U.S. fuel monopolies through "aid."

South Korea is endowed with ample hydro-electric resources. But, according to the monthly "Statistical Review of the Hangook Bank" (Issue No. 3, 1963), the proportion of thermo-power in the total volume of power generation rose from 32.7 per cent in 1953 to 63.2 per cent in 1962 (including electricity produced by the power-generating boats and diesel generators), as a result of the U.S. oil policy which puts emphasis on the thermo-power generation. And most of power generated is turned to the military uses. Moreover, because of the U.S. dumping of its surplus coal, South Korea's lignite mining which turned out annually 350,000 tons was suspended in 1952. Now South Korea has to get all bituminous coal it needs from outside, and it had to import some 600,000 tons annually between 1954-1962.

The mining industry of South Korea cannot meet the needs of its industry, and keeps its meagre existence to statisfy the U.S. pillage.

More than 90 per cent of mines have curtailed or suspended operation, and the ore output is negligible. However, because of poor equipment metallurgical and smelting plants are unable to process tungsten, iron ore, graphite, fluorite, steatite, and rare metals. Now ores are shipped out to America or Japan.

The light industry which holds the overwhelming part in the South Korean industry graphically shows its colonialist characteristics.

South Korea's light industry has to get all its machines and raw materials from the U.S.

Consequently, the light industry plays a role of disposing surplus U.S. goods and supplying clothing, foodstuffs, and war materials necessary to the puppet army and benefiting comprador capitalists, a political mainstay of U.S. imperialism.

No wonder then the South Korean newspaper "Hangook Ilbo" lamented on August 10, 1962, in the following vein: Unless South Korea gets every year 29 million dollars worth of raw cotton, all its textile mills will be at a standstill. Unless South Korea pays 20 million dollars every year for rayon and crude wool, all its textile mills will have to stop operation. Unless annually South Korea imports 6 million dollars worth of raw sugar and 2 million dollars worth of wheat, all sugar refineries and flour mills will have to close down their doors.

South Korea's paper and rubber industries have to be fed with American pulp and crude rubber which come through U.S. "aid."

The relationship between industry and agriculture has been utterly disrupted under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. At present South Korea's industry cannot supply agriculture with even simple farming tools and water pumps, not to speak of fertilizers or agricultural chemicals.

With the so-called "aid" the U.S. imperialists have barred South Korea's agriculture in every way from making independent development by bringing in almost all fertilizers and 70 per cent of agricultural chemicals it needs.

Before liberation, South Korea's agriculture supplied the textile industry with 98.3 per cent of ginned cotton it needed. But in 1961, 99.9 per cent of ginned cotton South Korea needed came from the U.S.

South Korean industry today imports more than 85 per cent of major industrial raw materials, and thus it has been reduced completely to an appendage to the U.S. industry and agriculture.

The colonial onesidedness and dependency of South Korean industry can be seen clearly in its geographical distribution as well. For example, South Korea's processing industry is concentrated in the Taegu and Pusan areas. Between 1940 and 1960 the rate of concentration went up from 21.2 per cent to 39 per cent. This is due to the fact that these areas have comparatively better harbour facilities to receive more surplus U.S. agricultural produce.

During the same period, however, the Samchuk area saw a decline—from 13.4 to 2.4 per cent. This is because the metal, chemical, ceramics and coal industries which centred there in the days of Japanese rule were completely paralyzed by the American imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists paid no attention to a balanced geographical distribution of industries based on the sources of raw materials and comsumption centers, developing only some port areas.

As seen above, the U.S. imperialists further dwindled South Korea's industries compared with the period of Japanese imperialist rule. Moreover, the relations between industry and agriculture, and between various branches of industry are utterly disrupted.

Even according to the "plan for supplying goods" of 1962, in South Korea the rate of self-sufficiency in industrial goods was only 13.8 per cent. ("Hapdong Tongsin," April 9, 1962)

The only way out for South Korea to save its industry and to liquidate the colonial onesidedness and dependency lies in driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, realising the North-South economic exchange and tapping the country's resources by pooling the strength of the entire people. This is the only way of saving the devastated South Korean economy.

LANGUAGE CLASS

기차 간에서
GICHA GANESU — In the Train

Train — in

기차가 매우 빨리 달립니다.
Gichaga maioo pairi dallimnida.
Train very fast runs
The train runs very fast.

당신은 어디로 갑니까?
Dangsineun udiro gamnika?
You where are going
Where are you going?

나는 개성으로 갑니다.
Naneun kaesongeuro gamnida.
I Kaesong to am going
I am going to Kaesong.

당신은 거기에서 삽니까?
Dangsineun gugiesu samnika?
You there live
Do you live there?

네, 나는 거기에서 삽니다.
Nye, naneun gugiesu samnida.
Yes, I there live
Yes, I live there.

당신은 김 철 호 와
Dangsineun kim chul ho wa
You Kim Chul Ho and
리 순 남을 압니까?
li soon nameul amnika?
Li Soon Nam know
Do you know Kim Chul Ho and Li Soon Nam?

네, 나는 그들을 잘 압니다.
Nye, naneun geudeureul jal amnida.
Yes, I them well know
Yes, I know them well.

그들은 무엇을 하고 있습니까?
Geudeureun mooseul hago isseumnika?
They what doing are
What are they doing?

김 철 호는 공장에서 일합니다.
Kim chul honeun gongjangesu ilhamnida.
Kim Chul Ho factory at works
Kim Chul Ho works at a factory.

리 순 남은 학교에 다닙니다.
Li soon nameun hakgyoe danimnida.
Li Soon Nam school to goes
Li Soon Nam goes to school.

개성 까지는 얼마나 멉니까?
Kaesong kajineun ulmana mumnika?
Kaesong as far as how far is
How far is it (from here) to Kaesong?

이제 다 왔습니다.
Ije da wasseumnida.
Now all came
We are here now.

개성 역에서는 내려야합니다.
Kaesong yukesuneun nairyuya hamnida.
Kaesong station at should get off
You should get off at Kaesong Station.

이 기차는 더 가지 못합니다.
I gichaneun du gaji mothamnida.
This train farther go cannot
This train cannot go farther.

조선은 남북으로 갈라져 있습니다.
Josuneun nambookeuro gallaju isseumnida.
Korea south north into divided is
Korea is divided into North and South.

미군이 남조선을 강점하였기 때문에
Migooni namjosuneul gangjumnayutki taimoone
U.S. troops South Korea occupied because
이 차는 남쪽으로 더 가지 못합니다.
i chaneun namchokeuro du gaji mothamnida.
this train south to farther go cannot
Because the U.S. troops occupy South Korea, this train cannot go southward any more.

어찌하여 조선은 통일되지 않습니까?
Uchihayu josuneun tongildoiji anseumnika?
Why Korea unified is not
Why is Korea not unified?

미제가 그것을 방해하고 있기
Mijega geuguseul banghaihago itki
U.S. imperialism it obstructing is
때문입니다.
taimoonimnida.
because
It is because U.S. imperialism is obstructing it.

그러나 우리는 반드시 자기 조국을
Geuruna oorineun bandeusi jagi jogookeul
But we surely own fatherland
통일 시키겠습니다.
tongil sikigesseumnida.
unify will
But we will surely unify our country.

잘 알겠습니다.
Jal algesseumnida.
Well understand — **I understand fully.**

안녕히 가십시요.
Annyunghi gasipsiyo.
In peace go — **Good-bye.**

NEW WORDS

기차
Gicha
Train

차
Cha
Vehicle

달린다.
Dallinda
To run

개성
Kaesong — A city in central Korea bordering on the military demarcation line

역
Yuk — Railway station

Kim Chul Ho and Li Soon Nam are Korean names. Kim and Li are surnames.

알다
Alda
To know

잘
Jal
Well

공장
Gongjang
Factory

다니다
Danida
To go, to frequent

이제
Ije
Now

다
Da
All

내리다
Nairida
To get down

더
Du
More

남북
Nambook
North and south

미군
Migoon
The American army

강점하다
Gangjumhada
To occupy

미제
Mije
American imperialism

방해하다
Banghaihada
To obstruct, to hinder

통일하다
Tongilhada
To unify

반드시
Bandeusi
Surely, without fail

그러나
Geuruna
But

Some Interrogatives

어디 Udi	**Where**	어떻게 Utuke	**How**
몇 Myut	**How many**	무엇 Moout	**What**
누구 Noogoo	**Who**	어느 Uneu	**Which**
얼마 Ulma	**How much**	어떤 Utun	**What kind of**
왜 Wai	**Why**		

Some Phrases

. . . . 야 한다
ya handa (must...)

Ex.: 당신은 떠나야 한다.
Dangsineun tunaya handa.
you leave must
You must leave here.

. . . . 기 때문 이다
gi taimoon ida (because...)

Ex.: 옳기 때문 이다.
Olki taimoon ida.
right because is
Because it is right.

CAPTURED U.S. PILOTS SENT BACK

ON May 16, two U.S. pilots, who were captured in the area of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into which they had intruded, were handed over to the U.S. side.

It was on May 17 last year that the U.S. Capts. Ben Weakley Stutts and Carleton William Voltz flied into the air of our side, and, while carrying out the spy flights, they were captured by the defence measures of the Korean People's Army.

This has been another case of the repeated violations of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. side during the past eleven years since the signing of the Armistice on July 27, 1953. Between the time of the signing of the truce and the end of February this year U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement on the land, in the air, and on the sea stand at no less than 12,969, counting only those our side formally protested.

On every occasion of these violations, the U.S. side did a double talk or tried brazenly to justify their crimes. However, never could they cover up their criminal acts.

The present one is no exception. This time, too, the U.S. side tried every way—sophistry and all kinds of excuses—to cover up the criminal acts of Stutts and Voltz. They claimed that the intrusion of the air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the U.S. pilots was an unavoidable accident. According to them, the pilots were "inspecting the markers on the side of the South," and, therefore, it was not a "hostile act".

But, as the statements of the captured airmen prove (For the full texts of their statements see pp. 49-52 of this issue.), the espionage flights over North Korea was conducted under a careful planning of the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters.

Their crimes were a grave violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a serious infringement upon the sovereignty of the D.P.R.K. Consequently, they should be punished under the laws of the Republic.

However, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army ordered leniency towards the captured American airmen on the security of the letters of

Howze, commander of the "U.N. forces," dated November 6, 1963, and March 5, 1964, in which he admitted the crimes of the U.S. pilots and gave a guarantee that there would be no repetition of such act and that they would strictly abide by the Armistice Agreement.

In connection with the question of handing over the U.S. pilots, two Armistice Commission meetings were held in Panmunjom on May 8 and 15 this year.

At the meeting held at the request of the U.S. side, Combs, senior member of the U.S. side, gave a guarantee against violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement on the land, in the air and on the sea, and earnestly asked for sending back the airmen, but "quietly."

At the meeting, senior member of our side Major General Jang Jung Hwan condemned the U.S. side which giving a lip service to the agreement and peace keeps violating the Armistice Agreement and committing all kinds of hostile acts to aggravate the tension in Korea.

He stated that the U.S. side should receive the two pilots through the secretary of our side in the presence of journalists of North and South Korea. And then he demanded the U.S. side to sign a receipt.

The U.S. senior member expressed his readiness to accept our demand and signed the receipt. The receipt was a "confession" and an "instrument of surrender."

Subsequently, a meeting was held in Panmunjom at 11 a.m. on May 16, and in the presence of members of the Armistice Commission, members of the Supervisory Commission of the Neutral Nations, journalists from the North and the South, all in all over 80 persons, secretary of our side handed over the two captured U.S. pilots to the secretary of the U.S. side. The two pilots were very healthy, indicating good treatment they had received.

The receipt read:

"Admitting the crimes of espionage and illegal intrusion by Captain Ben Weakley Stutts and Captain Carleton William Voltz, the U.S. pilots, who were captured by the defence measure of the Korean People's Army while they were committing military espionage act, after illegally intruding into the air over the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea across the Military Demarcation Line in violation of the Armistice Agreement, upon the orders of the 8th U.S. army Headquarters on May 17, 1963, and guaranteeing that it will not commit such criminal acts and will strictly abide by the Korean Armistice Agreement in the future, the United Nations Command side on the Military Armistice Commission hereby receives Captain Ben Weakley Stutts and Captain Carleton William Voltz, U.S. army pilots, from the Korean People's Army side."

Cecil E. Combs
Major General, U.S. Air Force
Senior Member, United Nations Command side, Korean Armistice Commission

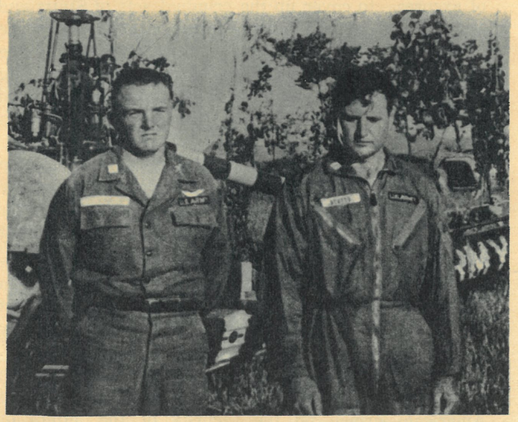
May 15, 1964

Receipt signed by senior member of the U.S. side, Military Armistice Commission

→

Captured U.S. pilots Stutts and Voltz

↓



May 15, 1964

RECEIPT

Admitting the crimes of espionage and illegal intrusion by Captain Ben Weakley Stutts and Captain Carleton William Voltz, the U.S. pilots, who were captured by the self-defence measure of the Korean People's Army while they were committing military espionage act, after illegally intruding into the air over the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea across the Military Demarcation Line in violation of the Armistice Agreement upon the orders of the 8th U.S. Army headquarters on May 17, 1963, and guaranteeing that it will not commit such criminal acts and will strictly abide by the Korean Armistice Agreement in the future, the United Nations Command side on the Military Armistice Commission hereby receives Captain Ben Weakley Stutts and Captain Carleton William Voltz, U.S. army pilots, from the Korean People's Army side.

Cecil E. Combs
Major General, U.S. Air Force
Senior Member
United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

STATEMENTS OF TWO U.S. PILOTS

The two U.S. pilots, Capts. Ben Weakley Stutts and Carleton William Voltz captured when they intruded into the territorial air of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 17, 1963, made the following statements on their criminal acts.—*Ed.*

STATEMENT of Stutts

I am Captain Ben Weakley Stutts, pilot of the 55th Aviation Company, 8th U.S. Army in South Korea. I was captured by the North Korean Army on the 17th of May 1963 while conducting an intelligence flight in North Korea.

I was born on September 27, 1932 in Colbert County, Alabama. I entered the U.S. Army in 1954, July, at Fort Benning, Georgia, attending the Infantry Officer's School and in January 1955 went to Fort Rucker, Alabama, and there I was trained as a pilot in the helicopter and other types of air-planes as L-19 and L-20, until July 1956 when I graduated the Army Aviation School, and was assigned to the 50th Aviation Company, 4th Armoured Division as a pilot. I went to West Germany with the U.S. 4th Armoured Division in November 1957 and served there also as a pilot with the 50th Aviation Company at Furth, Germany until September 1960 when I returned to the U.S., was retained at the Infantry Officer's School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and then served as an infantry Company Commander, Captain, in the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Fort Devens, Massachusetts until November 1962. Then, I came to South Korea in December 1962 and was assigned as a pilot with the 55th Aviation Company, 8th U.S. Army in South Korea and served with that unit until I was captured by North Korean Army in May 1963 as a pilot and Captain of Rank, service number 04024159.

On 15 May 1963 I received an intelligence mission from Headquarters 8th U.S. Army in South Korea through 55th Aviation Company Operation Officer, Captain Pratt. The mission was to gain information on the North Korean air defense, defensive positions, and fortifications in Western sector of North Korea to be conducted on 17 May 1963. The mission would gain information of North Korea that could not be verified by long range surveillance or photo intelligence, and to do this I would use an OH-23 to conduct the intelligence mission by a low flight and sudden intrusion since OH-23 gives wide range of visibility at low altitudes. I received the map necessary for the intelligence mission from operation officer Pratt, 55th Aviation Company, 8th U.S. Army and on 15 and 16 May 1963 Captain Voltz and myself discussed the flight route and made the flight plan for the intelligence flight to be conducted the next day on 17 May 1963. Voltz was acquainted with the area that we were to conduct the flight over since he had flown in the area many times previously and was a specialist in air intelligences as was I. We were given the mission by the 8th U.S. Army Headquarters not to carry arms and camera to use them as a pretext for a forced landing while performing a peaceable mission if caught by the North Korean Army. 0830 17 May I took off from Seoul Airport in the OH-23 with Captain Voltz and proceeded along the Han River north to the Imjin-Han River juncture while getting in contact with forward operation control by radio. At the Han-Imjin River junction we suddenly intruded into North Korean territorial air at a low altitude. We could see the objects clearly in front of us and it was a fine day. The first thing was an air defense installation at tip of Imjin River when suddenly we received air defense fire from the People's Army A.A. Battery as we were in the territorial air of Imhanri, Panmun County, North Korea, were forced down and immediately captured by the Korean People's Army at about 0850 on the 17th of May 1963.

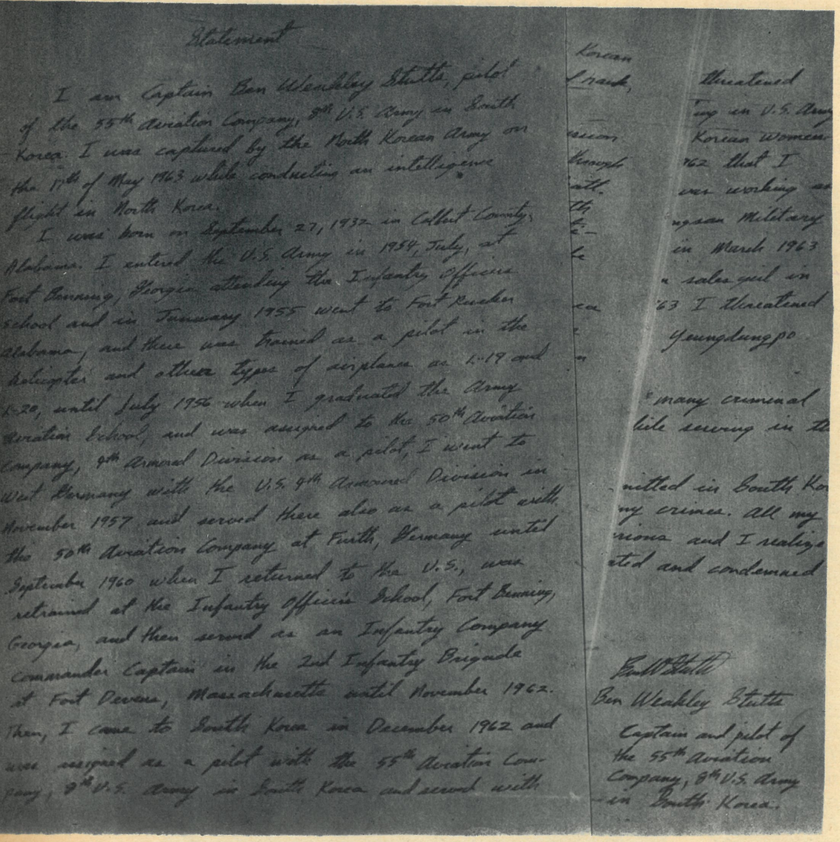
This was not the first time for me to conduct

intelligence flights as a pilot of the U.S. Army. Already in West Germany as a pilot with the 50th Aviation Company, 4th U.S. Armoured Division I had many rich experiences conducting intelligence flights against East European socialist countries such as East Germany and Czechoslovakia and was well trained as a reconnaissance pilot prior to coming to South Korea in December 1962. Then, during my stay in South Korea for almost six months from December 1962 to May 1963 I had intelligence and information flights of North Korean area more than 10 times as a pilot with the 55th Aviation Company, 8th U.S. Army. I would not like to write all those intelligence flights against North Korea I conducted but some examples are: In February 1963 I conducted intelligence flights against North Korea four times in Kuemwha County, Pyunggang County, Changdo County of the Kangwon Province to get military informations of North Korean areas and I reported this to Headquarters 8th U.S. Army in South Korea. On 5 March and 25 March 1963 I crossed the Military Demarcation Line in an L-20 into Kuemwha County-Pyunggang County territorial air of North Korea and took pictures, and the film of pictures I took was sent to 8th U.S. Army Headquarters in South Korea. All this is intelligence acts carried out in accordance with the intelligence schedule of G-2 Headquarters U.S. 8th Army in South Korea against North Korea.

My horrible criminal acts are not limited to these intelligence flights. While already in South Korea I had beaten, insulted, and threatened Korean personnel serving and working in U.S. Army Units, and I had raped several Korean women. I think it was in December 1962 that I raped a Korean woman that was working as a telephone operator in the Yongsan Military Reservation of U.S. Army. Again in March 1963 I threatened and raped a Korean salesgirl in Seoul, South Korea. Then in April 1963 I threatened and raped a Korean girl in Yeungdung-po District, Seoul, South Korea. These are but a few of the many criminal acts I have committed while serving in the U.S. Army as an officer. The criminal acts I committed in South Korea are a mere few of my many crimes. All my criminal acts are very serious and I realize they cannot help being hated and condemned by the Korean people.

Ben Weakley Stutts
Captain and Pilot of the 55th Aviation Company, 8th U.S. Army in South Korea

Statement of U.S. pilot Captain Ben Weakley Stutts



Statement

I am Captain Ben Weakley Stutts, pilot of the 55th Aviation Company, 8th U.S. Army in South Korea. I was captured by the North Korean Army on the 17th of May 1963 while conducting an intelligence flight in North Korea.

I was born on September 27, 1932 in Talbot County, Alabama. I entered the U.S. Army in 1954, July, at Fort Benning, Georgia attending the Infantry Officers school and in January 1955 went to Fort Rucker Alabama, and there was trained as a pilot in the helicopter and other type of airplanes as L-19 and L-20, until July 1956 when I graduated the Army Aviation School and was assigned to the 50th Aviation Company, 9th Armored Division as a pilot. I went to West Germany with the U.S. 9th Armored Division in November 1957 and served there also as a pilot with the 50th Aviation Company at Furth, Germany until September 1960 when I returned to the U.S., was retrained at the Infantry Officers School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and then served as an Infantry Company Commander Captain in the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Fort Devens, Massachusetts until November 1962. Then, I came to South Korea in December 1962 and was assigned as a pilot with the 55th Aviation Company, 8th U.S. Army in South Korea and served with

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Ben Weakley Stutts
Captain and pilot of
the 55th Aviation
Company, 8th U.S. Army
in South Korea.

STATEMENT of Voltz

I am Captain Carleton William Voltz, pilot of the 55th Aviation Company of the 8th U.S. Army in South Korea, who on the 17th of May 1963 unlawfully intruded into the territorial air of North Korea in an OH-23 aircraft and was captured while conducting intelligence activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. My service number is 05505792.

I was born in Cook County, Illinois on January 30, 1937. I attended college at Wisconsin College from 1954 and graduated in 1958. I entered the U.S. Army on 19 January 1959 as a second lieutenant and from January 1959 until December 1959 I served as an administrations officer of the "A" Company of the 4th Battalion of the Second Armoured Training Regiment at Fort Knox, Kentucky. From December 1959 until September 1960 I attended the U.S. Army Aviation School at Fort Rucker, Alabama where I was trained in pilotting L-19 aircraft and also systematically trained in intelligence flight activities and resulted in me becoming a specialist in this field. From September 1960 until June 1962 I served as an administrations officer of the Aviation School Regiment at Fort Rucker, Alabama.

In July of 1962 I was sent to South Korea as a result of orders from the Pentagon and arrived in South Korea on the 15th of July 1962. I was attached to the 15th Aviation Company of the 1st U.S. Cavalry Division in South Korea as a pilot. During my stay in South Korea I conducted many intelligence activities against North Korea. One of these intelligences was the intelligence mission of 17 May 1963 which was conducted with Captain Ben W. Stutts, also a pilot of the 55th Aviation Company of the 8th U.S. Army in South Korea. On 15 May 1963, Captain Ben W. Stutts and myself were given an intelligence mission against North Korea from the 8th U.S. Army Headquarters through Captain Pratt, operation officer of the 55th Aviation Company. The mission consisted of intruding into the territorial air of North Korea in the vicinity of the Han River estuary and spying on defense fortifications, weapons, and dispositions of units of the North Korean People's Army. We were to obtain informations otherwise unobtainable by long range surveillance or photo intelligence and so we were to conduct the flight spy mission at a low altitude in an OH-23 aircraft visually. Taking into consideration the possibility of capture in the act of intruding into the territorial air of North Korea we were told to carry no camera or arms type equipments. Any informations obtained were to be given to the 8th U.S. Army Headquarters through Captain Pratt, operation officer. Captain Pratt gave us a map from the 8th U.S. Army Headquarters to use on the mission. Captain Stutts and I then planned the mission concretely in the operation office. We again mapped out the mission on 15 and 16 May. If captured we were told by 8th Army Headquarters to plead navigational error but I had flown many intelligences in that area before and was well acquainted with the terrain. At 0830 hours on the 17th of May 1963 Captain Stutts and I took off from the Seoul Airport in OH-23 aircraft and flew north along the Han River to the Han River estuary. We were in radio communication with the Forward Operation Control. At 0845 hours we crossed the Military Demarcation Line at the junction of the Han and Imjin Rivers and intruded into the territorial air of North Korea. Captain Stutts pilotted the aircraft while I spied upon military objectives. In the act of conducting intelligence in the territorial air of Imhan-Ri, Panmun County, North Korean territory, we were fired upon by the weapons of the North Korean People's Army and we were forced down and captured at once by the People's Army of North Korea.

During my stay in South Korea and while attached to the 15th Aviation Company of the 1st Cavalry Division and the 55th Aviation Company of the U.S. 8th Army I performed intelligences and information activities against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On the 12th of September 1962 I received order from the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division Headquarters through Captain Sandidge, the operation officer of the 15th Aviation Company to intrude into the territorial air of North Korea to obtain photoes of defense fortifications, weapons, and unit dispositions. I took off from the A-112 airfield at about 0900 hours in an L-20 aircraft. The camera operator was specialist Hill. I flew towards the direction of the Munjusan and passing over the estuary of the Han River violated the air about the vicinity of the Kwansan in North Korea. 90 photoes were taken and the photoes taken were sent to the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division Headquarters.

On 30 April 1963 I received order from the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters through Captain Pratt, operation officer of the 55th Aviation Company to intrude into the air of North Korea to get photoes of unit dispositions, weapons, and defense fortifications of the People's Army. To carry out the mission I flew in L-20 aircraft number 785 with specialist Nickols as the camera operator and the mission was flown at 3,000 feet and more than 100 photoes were taken. The route of flight was down the center of the Han River being between Bookjungdong

and Dongdupo-ri, and then I flew in the direction of Chiktong through the North Korean regions of Hajokang-ri, Chinchon. The take-off time for the mission was 0830 hours from the Seoul Airport and after the photoes were taken they were sent to the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters.

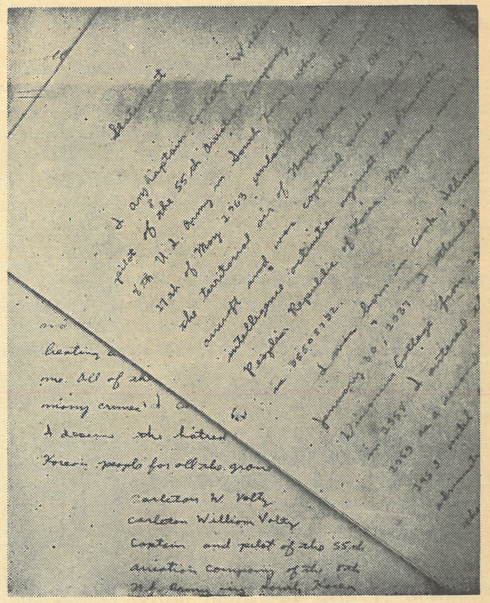
I performed more than 30 missions of intelligence against North Korea including all types of intelligences. Many times while on normal photo intelligence missions in the vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line, I would dart across the line when arriving at salient points along the Military Demarcation Line to obtain better photoes. The picture coverage area was 8-9 miles in the depths of North Korea.

On the 17th of December, 1962 I received order from the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division Headquarters through Captain Sandidge, operation officer of the 15th Aviation Company to conduct a photo intelligence mission against North Korea. To carry out the mission I and Hill, the camera operator, flew in an L-20 aircraft number 820 at 8,000 feet altitude and took off from the A-112 airfield at 1000 hours. The route of flight was in the vicinity of the Han River estuary where we took 60 photoes of the counties Panmun, Kaepoong, and Baichon in North Korea. The film taken was sent to the 1st Cavalry Division Headquarters. During the times I was attached to the 1st Cavalry Division I was considered a specialist in the fields of intelligences and earned the respeci of all so I was transferred to the 55th Aviation Company of the 8th U.S. Army in December 1962 to carry out more important intelligence missions. The intelligence mission of the May 17th was one of these important missions.

As all U.S.G.I.s while staying in South Korea I committed many crimes. I not only performed intelligences against North Korea but looked down upon and mishandled the South Korean people. I also raped many South Korean women and even committed such terrible acts as beating a Korean woman because she defied me. All of these criminal acts are a few of so many crimes I committed in South Korea. I deserve the hatred and condemnation of the Korean people for all the grave criminal activities.

Carleton William Voltz
Captain and Pilot of the 55th Aviation Company of the 8th U.S. Army in South Korea

Statement of U.S. pilot Captain William Voltz



Stamps of Korea

Asian Economic Seminar Specials

On June 15, 1964, to mark the Asian Economic Seminar which was held in Pyongyang the Ministry of Communications issued a set of two special stamps.

Price: 5 *jun* and 10 *jun*.
Size: 24×33 mm. Offset.

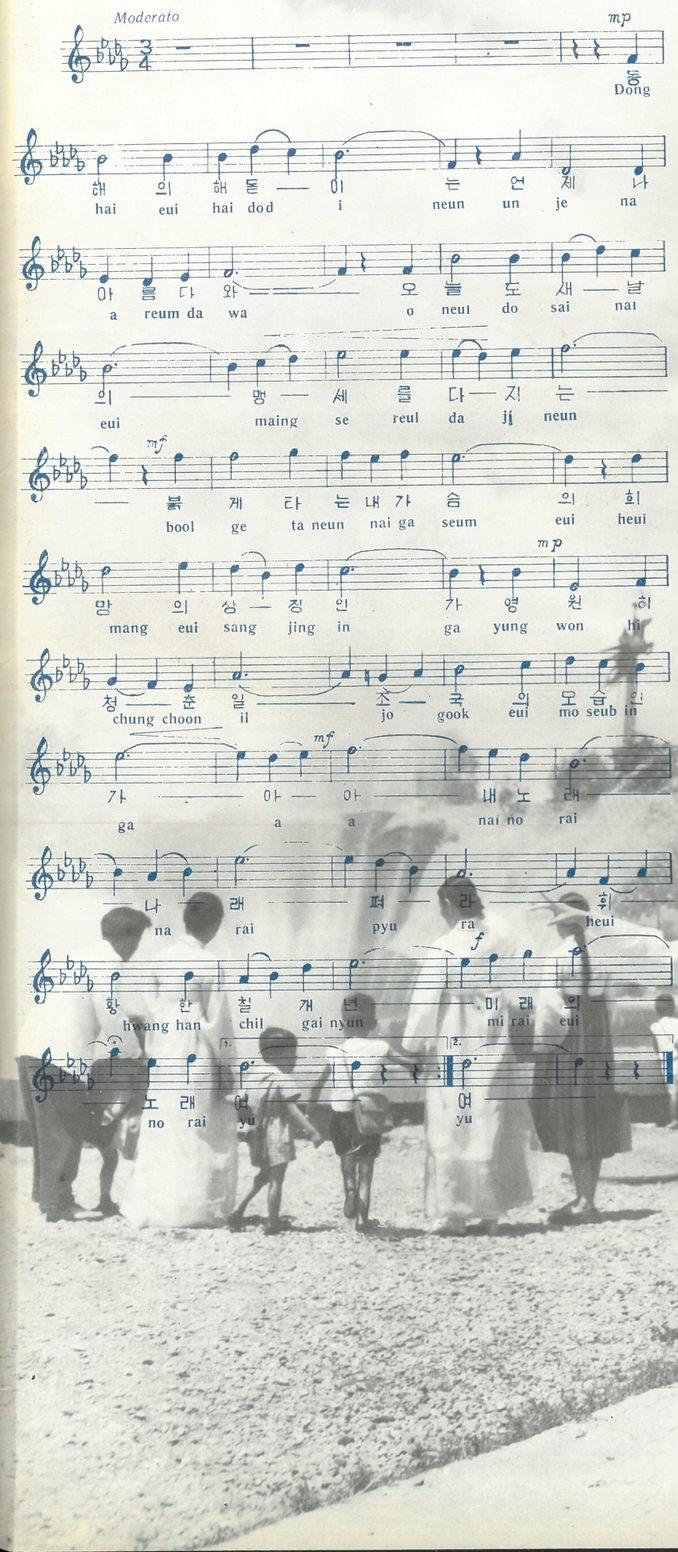
Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgment

내 노래 나래 펴라

NAI NORAI NARAI PYURA

MY SONG FLIES ON

Words by Choi Ro Sa
Music by Kim Moon Gyoo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1. Beautiful as ever the sunrise on East Sea!
   The symbol of my heart of new hope
   Making fresh pledges for the day,
   Or the symbol of the ever young fatherland.
   Ah, my song flies on,
   Song of the bright Seven-Year Plan.
2. Lovely is the moon on East Sea!
   On the beach bathed in silver
   With my love I tread after a good day
   of overfulfilling the share.
   Ah, my song flies on,
   Proud song creating happiness.

NO.1 3502

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